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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

LETTER

FROM

THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

TRANSMITTING

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1936

FEBRUARY 12, 1937.—Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed with illustrations

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THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

John G. Winant, *Chairman*

Arthur J. Altmeyer Vincent M. Miles

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Frank Bane

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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INFORMATIONAL SERVICE
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See page 131 for sources of information on the Social Security Act

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD,
Washington, D. C., February 10, 1937.

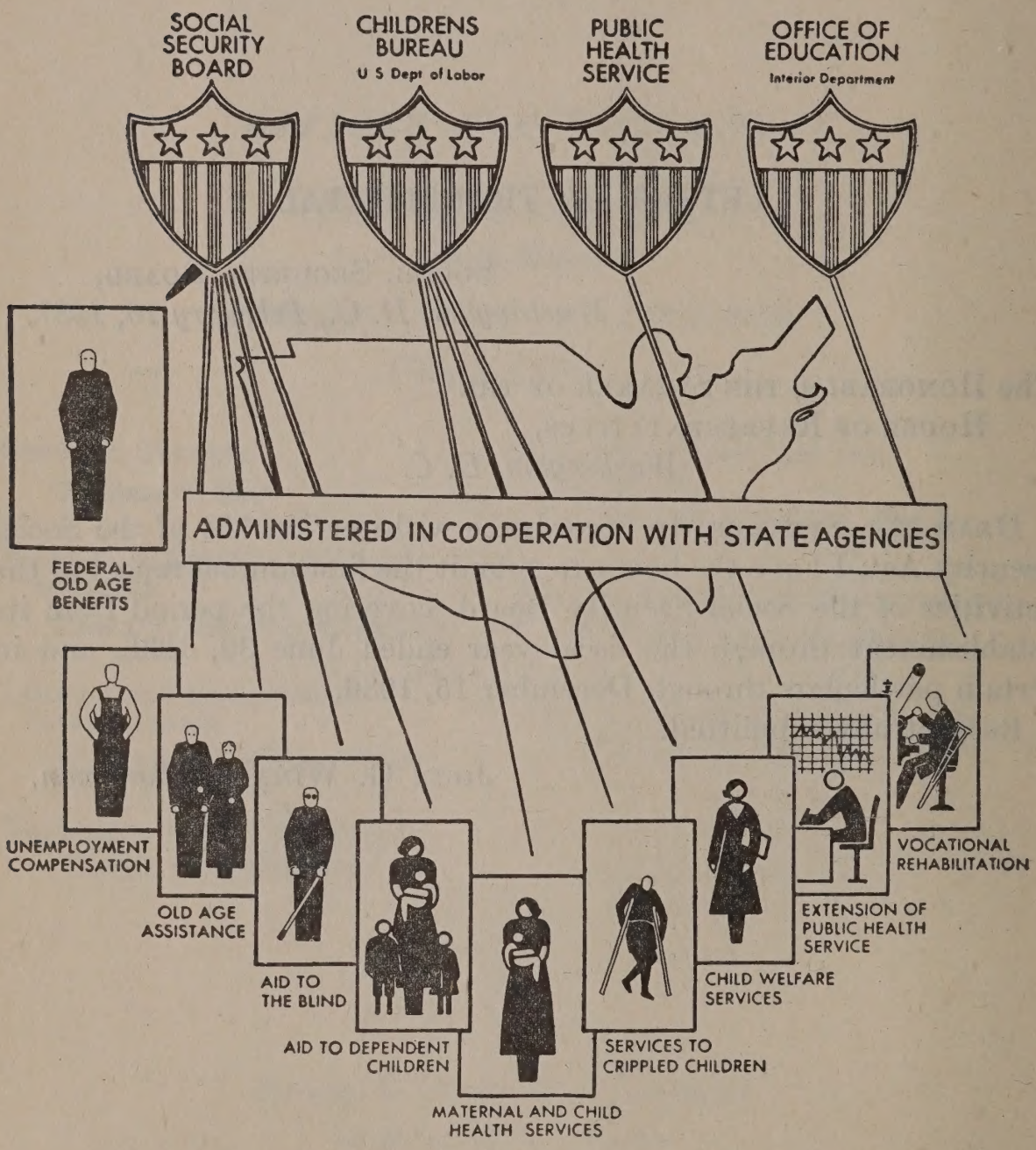
The HONORABLE, THE SPEAKER OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: In accordance with section 704 of the Social Security Act, I have the honor to submit the first annual report of the activities of the Social Security Board, covering the period from its establishment through the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, and in certain particulars through December 15, 1936.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN G. WINANT, *Chairman.*

HOW THE SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM IS ADMINISTERED



Prepared by the Informational Service
Social Security Board, Washington, D.

FOREWORD

SECURITY FOR A PEOPLE

An attempt to find security for a people is among the oldest of political obligations and the greatest of the tasks of a state. The Declaration of Independence sets down as self-evident the right of a people "to provide new guards for a future security." The avowed object of the Constitution of the United States is "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

But what is security? It is no blessing to be had for the asking. It is no gift of the government through a single legislative act. It is no abstraction too nebulous for definition. Security begins with bread and butter. But a mere subsistence is no security for the American citizen. The Nation is rich in natural resources; it possesses a developing technology; it has a varied abundance of human capacities to turn to account. Security is more than a condition of material well-being. An opportunity to earn a living, to be a member of the community, to have a part in the government is basic. In positive terms, the security of a people is the sum of the arrangements set up by business, by the government, and by society through which the things we cherish are safeguarded against the hazards we, as individuals, cannot control.

Above all, security is not static. The march of the decades brings changed conditions. Old problems have to be freshly stated, established safeguards to be supplanted by new. But there is still the necessity of serving a people in their lives and properties, their liberties and opportunities. As we have met the exigencies which changing times have brought, the domain of security has been enriched and enlarged. As the way opens ahead, we must secure its wider opportunities.

The quest of security is a task for the whole of the people. It must be worked out within a system which is distinctly American. That system does not offer the individual a life of security. It grants him an opportunity and imposes upon him the obligation to find security for himself. There can be no obligation without opportunity. And for opportunity the individual must look to private enterprise. Upon it he is dependent for a job, an income, a chance to get ahead, a place to put his savings. If agriculture, industry, and business are articulated into an orderly and smoothly running system, the more fundamental part of the problem is solved. To the extent to which they

are not so articulated, an obligation rests upon the government. Agriculture and industry must be aided to provide the opportunities out of which the security of the people is to be created. Thus, the security of a people is a great cooperative enterprise. The citizens, the economic system, and the government are partners in this national provision.

In this endeavor the government has its distinctive part. Its task is to quicken opportunity, to set up barriers against industrial shock, to care for the needy for whom private enterprise cannot provide. Its policies must be directed to all groups in society. The nation is an intricate organization of activities. Interests, occupations, and sections have different tasks to perform in a national economy. The security of each must be promoted within the circumstances peculiar to it.

The Social Security Act was passed as a single measure to promote the realization of this broad aim. Its meaning and significance are to be discovered in its relationship to the society it serves. It does not usurp the role of private enterprise. It recognizes work and a wage as the best security which the worker can find for himself. The act provides not a complete security in itself but a necessary complement to the security afforded by private enterprise and a complement to other measures of government directed to the same end. The plan would make a sorry go of it if the whole burden of keeping a people from destitution fell upon its provisions. In fact, it is the reasonable certainty of what industry can provide that makes it possible for government to undertake its task. It carries no threat to the way of individual thrift. On the contrary, it enlarges the opportunities and lessens the hazards of personal provision.

Here is the key to the Social Security Act. It hedges the major hazards of life about with safeguards which neither the individual alone nor industry unaided can provide. The life of the worker is continuous. The income from his job obeys the tides of the market; his expenses click on endlessly with the clock. This is the case for unemployment compensation. The worker's living comes from his job; yet his life is likely to outlast the skills which he can market. Neither wages nor savings can be depended upon to protect him against want in old age. The way of individual provision is beset with too many perils for safety. This is the case for old-age benefits. A number of hazards which no one can control lie in the path of every man and every woman—a dependent childhood, blindness, disability, the need for maternity care, an indigent old age. This is the case for public assistance and special services for health and welfare.

We cannot achieve security for a nation without promoting the security of the groups which make it up. But interests are inter-

locked. The well-being of industry reaches the farmer in a more plentiful supply of cheaper goods, just as an increase in the stream of farm income sets wheels turning and wage earners to work. As in war, so in public policy, forces must be massed at certain points of stress to protect the safety of all.

It is within this broad conception of the security of a people that the Board has endeavored to carry out the responsibilities allocated to it in the Social Security Act. An account of that stewardship is given in the following pages. Since this is the first report of certain activities new in our national life, it has been considered important to outline not only the record of events since Congress enacted the measure in August 1935 but also the ways in which, in actual experience, the purposes and methods set out in the act have been found to relate to past developments in the States and the Nation. Because of the widespread public interest in the social security program, the record of events and the more important statistical data here reported include not only the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, but also, insofar as possible, the period through December 15, 1936.

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PART I

ESTABLISHING A SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

PROGRESS UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

The Social Security Act was signed by President Roosevelt on August 14, 1935. On August 23, the Senate ratified the appointments of the three members of the Social Security Board as provided in the act. In the brief period which has followed measurable progress has been made in affording greater security to millions of American men and women. Experience affirms the value of the act as a means of attacking certain forms of insecurity conspicuous in modern life.

The Social Security Act may be summarized under five headings which gain significance when considered together. First, it authorizes grants to the States for three forms of public assistance which provide income for certain groups: The needy aged, needy dependent children, and the needy blind. Second, it makes possible the development of State systems of unemployment compensation and authorizes grants for their administration. Third, the act sets up a nationally administered system of old-age benefits for persons who have spent their active years in commerce and industry. Fourth, it authorizes Federal grants for the extension of the facilities of the United States Public Health Service and the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Service and for the development of maternal and child-welfare programs, administered by the Federal Children's Bureau. Finally, it levies taxes to augment Federal revenues.

During 1936 activities have been initiated in each part of the program. On December 15, 1936, 40 States and Hawaii and the District of Columbia were cooperating in the provision of public assistance for needy aged persons. Twenty-six States and the District of Columbia had approved plans for aid to dependent children, and 27 States and the District of Columbia were cooperating in the provision of public assistance for needy blind persons. By December 15, more than 10,000,000 [1] gainfully employed workers could look forward to some security against the contingency of unemployment through the approved unemployment compensation laws of 18 States and the District of Columbia. The opening of social security accounts for an estimated total of 26,000,000 men and women was well under way. Ap-

[1] On Dec. 31, 1936, a total of 35 States and the District of Columbia had unemployment compensation laws, with an estimated coverage of 18,000,000.

proved programs for maternal and child-health services had been adopted by 47 States and Alaska, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii; while 41 States and the District of Columbia had established approved programs for child-welfare services, and 39 States and Alaska, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii had approved plans for services for crippled children. The program for vocational rehabilitation was operating in 45 States and Hawaii; in this instance, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico were receiving funds under other legislation. All the 48 States and the 3 other jurisdictions eligible under the Social Security Act were cooperating with the United States Public Health Service in the expansion of public-health work.

Administration of the provisions of the act dealing with public assistance, unemployment compensation, and Federal old-age benefits is the responsibility of the Social Security Board. The first approval of an unemployment compensation law was granted to the District of Columbia on November 15, 1935. On December 20, 1935, the Board first approved a State plan for public assistance to needy aged persons, that of Michigan. On December 23, the Wisconsin plans for assistance to the needy blind and to dependent children were approved. Payments of public-assistance grants to the States started in February 1936, as soon as funds were available. In March 1936, the first grants were made for the administration of State unemployment compensation laws. On August 17, 1936, an unemployed worker in Madison, Wisconsin, received the first unemployment compensation payment under a State law. With the cooperation of 45,000 post offices, assignment of account numbers to persons eligible for old-age benefits was started on November 24. During this period, the Board has initiated a research program to fulfill the duty laid upon it by Congress of "studying and making recommendations as to the most effective methods of providing economic security through social insurance, and as to legislation and matters of administrative policy concerning old-age pensions, unemployment compensation, accident compensation, and related subjects."

Coincident with these rapid developments the Board also has been engaged in building up its administrative organization. The members of the Board are John G. Winant of New Hampshire, appointed to serve for 6 years; Arthur J. Altmeyer of Wisconsin, for 4 years; and Vincent M. Miles of Arkansas, for 2 years. John G. Winant was designated by the President to serve as chairman. The members of the Board devote their major attention to the formulation of policies. Responsibility for administrative and executive action has been assigned to an executive director. Frank Bane of Virginia was appointed to this post.

Under the supervision of the executive director, the work of the Board has been divided among three operating bureaus and five service bureaus. The executive director is responsible for the general supervision of the work of the entire staff of the Board and the direction of the 12 regional offices. This responsibility includes the establishment, coordination, and direction of the administrative organization; the assembly, review, and preparation of materials for the consideration of the Board; the preparation of a financial program for the Board and the control of financial operations; and the conduct of administrative relationships with the States and with agencies of the Federal Government.

The Bureau of Federal Old-Age Benefits is charged with carrying out the administrative duties incident to the program established under title II of the Social Security Act. In discharging its responsibilities it must maintain records of the earnings of each individual who at any time during his life acquires rights to benefits under this title. It works in close harmony with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and other governmental agencies with which it must cooperate and upon which it must depend for statistical information and advice. Through its representatives in regional and field offices, the Bureau will handle the initial receipt or adjustment of wage records, certification for payment of claims to old-age benefits, the adjudication of doubtful claims, and matters involving regulations, procedures, and contacts.

The functions of the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation arise from the provisions of titles III and IX of the Social Security Act. The Bureau is responsible for making recommendations to the Board concerning the conformity of State laws to the provisions of title IX. The Bureau examines the estimates of administrative expenses submitted by the States under title III and recommends to the Board the amounts to be certified by it to the Secretary of the Treasury for grants. When requested, it gives technical aid to the States in drawing up unemployment compensation legislation. It works in cooperation with State administrative agencies to aid them in developing general policies and in working out methods and procedures for the administration of State accounts, the training of personnel, the adjudication of contested benefit claims, the maintenance of employment offices, the preparation of statistical reports, and the study of technical problems.

The Bureau of Public Assistance is responsible for the administration of grants to States for old-age assistance (under title I), aid to dependent children (under title IV), and aid to the blind (under title X). It recommends to the Board the approval of State plans for the three types of aid which satisfy the requirements of the act. It exercises a continuous supervision over the operation of State plans through

its review prior to recommendations to the Board for the certification of grants. The Bureau of Public Assistance is also called upon by States which have not as yet submitted plans for advice with respect to the preparation of such plans. When requested, it consults with the States concerning technical problems involved in the administration of public assistance; to this end it develops general procedures and standards.

Five service bureaus have been organized by the Board to aid in the discharge of its functions. They are the Office of the General Counsel, the Bureau of Research and Statistics, the Bureau of Accounts and Audits, the Bureau of Business Management, and the Informational Service.

The Office of the General Counsel performs the legal duties incident to the work of the Social Security Board. This Office prepares interpretations of the law with respect to the duties and jurisdiction of the Board, drafts or reviews all administrative rules and regulations, and gives legal advice and prepares memoranda respecting possible amendments to the Social Security Act. It also passes on the legality of all contracts, leases, etc., entered into by the Board. It reviews State legislation submitted to the Board for approval under the Social Security Act and assists States, at their request, in their preparation or amendment of State legislation for assistance to the aged, to dependent children, and to the blind, and for unemployment compensation. In connection with litigation, it cooperates in preparing briefs in defense of the various provisions of the Social Security Act and, upon request, in defense of some of the State acts. It also handles initially all miscellaneous litigation, such as personal injury suits or contract claims, which involves the Board.

The Bureau of Research and Statistics maintains a research and analytical service to promote efficient administration of the law and to aid in the formulation of policies in the field of social security. The Bureau conducts studies of the economic aspects of social security legislation and of comparative legislative and administrative procedures in this country and abroad. The Bureau establishes systems of statistical reporting to provide current information on the various aspects of the social security program.

The Bureau of Accounts and Audits is charged with the establishment and maintenance of a system of accounting that will provide a control over all phases of the Board's financial operations. This includes a system of accounting for the appropriations made by Congress for the administration of the act and appropriations for grants to the various States and compilation of the necessary material for the annual budget.

This Bureau is prepared also to set up and maintain general control accounts of employees' earnings records and of payments of

Federal old-age benefits. It assists States, when requested, with the initial establishment of procedures for the accounting and reporting of funds allotted by the Federal Government. Field audits are made of State expenditures for unemployment compensation administration. This Bureau also makes audits of payments by the States to individuals receiving public assistance in order to determine, first, the cost of administration of the public-assistance titles; second, the conformity of payments to the requirements of the Social Security Act; and, third, the share of the cost of benefit payments and of administrative expenses borne by the State.

The Bureau of Business Management is charged with the classification of positions, selection and placement of personnel, preparation of pay rolls, and maintenance of personnel records. The Bureau is responsible for obtaining equipment and supplies and for renting and allocating office space. It operates stenographic and clerical pools to meet the temporary and emergency needs of the bureaus and to train new employees in correspondence and office procedure. In addition, this Bureau receives incoming mail, reviews outgoing mail, files correspondence, handles printing and duplicating, maintains telephone service, and arranges for travel on Government business.

The Informational Service was established to promote understanding of the Social Security Act on the part of the general public and of the millions of individuals affected by its provisions. The Service supplies information to employers, employees, and other groups; prepares publications dealing with the act and the methods of its administration; and answers inquiries regarding the purposes of the act and details of its administration submitted by individuals and the press.

In conformity with the Board's policy of decentralizing its activities and its relationships with the several State governments, regional offices have been established in 12 accessible centers. Each office is in the charge of a regional director who is the official representative of the Board within the region and is responsible to the executive director.

These regional offices provide requisite services to cooperating States, coordinate activities of the Board located within their respective regional areas, and furnish information to individuals affected by the Social Security Act. To insure the efficient administration of State plans for public assistance and of State unemployment compensation laws and to aid States requesting such service in setting up plans of administration, the Board maintains in each regional office a regional attorney and a staff of statisticians and experts in public assistance, unemployment compensation, and old-age benefits.

In addition to the 12 regional offices, the location of 108 field offices of the Board had been announced by December 15, 1936. It is

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planned to increase this number as the need develops. The field offices are concerned primarily with the administration of old-age benefits. Through regional representatives of the Bureau of Federal Old-Age Benefits, who are under the general supervision and direction of the regional director, the regional offices are responsible for the efficient operation and the coordination of the activities of field offices.

Prior to February 11, 1936, the development of the work of the Board was hampered by lack of funds. In spite of this handicap, it was able, through the cooperation of other Federal agencies, to assemble a skeleton staff and begin activities in the autumn of 1935. By the time funds became available, its organization had been set up so that the work could be developed rapidly. Special attention has been given to the selection of a competent staff as individuals could be recruited and as the development of the program necessitated additional personnel. On June 30, 1936, the staff of the Board numbered 736; on December 15, 1936, it had been increased to 4,189.

The brief period in which the Social Security Act has been in operation has recorded a widespread leveling up of the opportunities of men, women, and children in the United States toward standards which few States had been able to attain alone. Orderly provision of aid to those who are too young or too old to earn soon will be substantially Nation-wide. At the same time, millions of self-supporting men and women have gained a far greater chance than ever before to attain a steadier income in their working years and an assured income when age diminishes their capacity to earn. The Social Security Act already has demonstrated its capacity to promote the goal set by President Roosevelt—"to employ the active interest of the Nation as a whole through government in order to encourage a greater security for each individual who composes it * * *."

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE STATES

Under the Social Security Act, the Federal Government has undertaken to cooperate in fields of activity which either had been neglected or had been carried on chiefly by States and local governments. In adopting the Federal Emergency Relief Act, Congress for the first time recognized that the amelioration of destitution was a general problem within the sphere of the National Government. As a result of the depression, there has developed throughout the country a widespread realization of the need for permanent measures to prevent destitution and promote security.

Experience has demonstrated that reliance on State action alone in these fields often means postponement and, in some cases, failure to act at all. The lesson may be read in respect to every one of the categories of insecurity dealt with in the Social Security Act. The

first State law for aid to the blind was passed in 1898; and the first for aid to dependent children, in 1911. Alaska passed a law for aid to the aged in 1915, and in 1923 State provision in this field first became effective. Yet in 1935 many States still were without such legislation. In the States with laws, the assistance actually provided often was meager and uncertain and was seldom available throughout the State.

State inaction in the field of social security was due in large part to the inadequacy of financial resources. The demands on State and local appropriating bodies were so heavy that new functions could be assumed only with the greatest difficulty. Furthermore, wealth produced in some States, or at least the resources practicably available for taxation, was insufficient to sustain such a program. It could be established only if Federal assistance were available. In the field of unemployment compensation special circumstances deterred action by the States, among them the fear that business in a State with such a law would be at a disadvantage in competition with similar business in States where such a measure was not in force.

Under the systems of Federal-State cooperation contemplated in the Social Security Act, the major share of the responsibility for the administration of the joint program rests with the States. In adopting the policy of cooperation, Congress followed precedents of long standing. In earlier legislation, Congress had found numerous spheres of public activity to be clothed with a national interest; yet it had not found it necessary that these activities be administered directly by Federal agencies. It had rather encouraged and assisted existing agencies already established in the States but under conditions which Congress deemed necessary to promote the national welfare, as in the case of interstate highways and of agricultural education.

In three aspects of the social security program there was an immediate and direct record of past experience in Federal-State cooperation. The cooperative Federal-State program of cash grants for public-health services was inaugurated in 1917; for vocational rehabilitation, in 1920; and for maternal and child-health services, in 1921. Experience under these three programs afforded a basis for their permanent and more extended form in the Social Security Act. The Federal-State system of public employment offices provided a working basis for provisions in the act which deal with grants to States for the administration of unemployment compensation laws. Experience arising out of the administration of emergency relief on a Federal-State basis during the depression influenced the provision of public assistance on a permanent basis, with definite legislative prerequisites for approval of a State plan.

The responsibilities of the Federal Government are allocated in the several titles of the act; those of the States are fixed by State legislation. To provide for public assistance to certain classes of needy

persons, the Social Security Act authorizes Congress to make aid available to States from Federal funds. This assistance is designed to supplement rather than to replace expenditures from State and local revenues. The expenditure of Federal money implies the assumption of Federal responsibility to assure the efficient use of funds for the purposes of the congressional appropriation. To this end, it is required that plans for programs be submitted by the States and approved by the Social Security Board. The act stipulates certain basic requirements for approval of a State plan. Except for these provisions, all particulars of the administration of the public-assistance titles rest with the States. The act contemplates either centralized administration by the State or local administration under State supervision. In this alternative the act reflects the difference in previous experience of the States. The amount of assistance and practically all the conditions under which assistance is granted are determined by the States.

In unemployment compensation the primary role of the Federal Government is to remove obstacles to State action. This aim is furthered by the provision of a uniform pay-roll tax on employers against which certain credits are allowed for contributions made by them to unemployment compensation funds established under an approved State law. There also is provision for grants to States to meet the cost of administering unemployment compensation. To be approved, a State law must fulfill the few broad criteria which show it to be, in reality, an unemployment compensation act; but a State is left free to establish any type of unemployment compensation system it desires. The States determine the rate and type of contribution, rate of compensation, the length of the waiting period, the duration of benefits, the type of unemployment compensation fund. In fact, the State laws already enacted vary widely in many respects, and the Nation is today utilizing the "experimental workshops" to test many competing theories concerning ways and means of providing unemployment compensation.

The States play no role in the administration of Federal old-age benefits. Because of the many shifts in residence from State to State and the length of time over which rights to benefits may accrue, this phase of the social security program calls for Federal administration.

Legislative action on the part of the States indicates a widespread interest in the problems dealt with in the Social Security Act. During the year in which the act became law, 35 States and Alaska, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii passed new legislation or revised existing legislation relating to or laying a basis for public assistance to the needy aged, to the blind, or to dependent children. In the period from January 1 to December 15, 1936, some type of public-assistance

legislation was enacted in 22 States. Between January 1, 1935, and December 15, 1936, 20 States and the District of Columbia enacted unemployment compensation laws. Prior to 1935, only one State, Wisconsin, had enacted such a measure, though more than 180 bills dealing with this subject had been introduced in State legislatures during the preceding 20 years.

Passage of State acts for unemployment compensation doubtless has been delayed by uncertainty as to the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the constitutionality of State legislation in this field. The four-to-four decision given by that court on November 23 affirmed the decision of the New York State Court of Appeals sustaining that State's unemployment compensation measure. Even though the court divided equally, confidence in the validity of such laws was immeasurably strengthened by the decision.[2]

A record of progress must consider not only the spread of the social security program geographically but also the completeness and effectiveness with which the various activities are carried on within State borders. For this purpose, it is suggestive to look back at the situation at the end of 1934, just prior to congressional consideration of the Social Security Act. At that time, only 30 of the 51 States and other jurisdictions had legislation for old-age assistance, and, within these, a third of the counties gave no old-age assistance; in most of the counties where assistance was provided requirements were highly restrictive, and lack of funds resulted in long waiting lists. Aid to dependent children was provided in less than half the local units in the 45 States having legislation for this purpose. In the States with laws for assistance to the blind, only two-thirds of the counties were participating. It was this situation which led Congress to require that a State plan must cover all political subdivisions in order to qualify for a Federal grant. As a result, all the plans approved by the Social Security Board are State-wide.

Prior to 1935, much of the State legislation for public assistance depended in large part on local support. At the end of 1934, 14 of the 30 old-age assistance laws provided for financing wholly from local sources, as did 12 of the 25 laws for aid to the blind. Of the 42 State laws for aid to dependent children in operation at that time, 28 were financed entirely by the localities. The State's share in support varied widely from State to State. Where State responsibility was slight or wholly lacking, local resources often were inadequate to cope with the financial load, especially during the depression. Since financial participation by the State is required for plans approved by the Social Security Board, support has become more adequate and more certain. With additional State funds and matching Federal funds, it has been possible to expand previous assistance programs and to establish

[2] On Dec. 31, 1936, 35 States and the District of Columbia had unemployment compensation laws.

programs where there had been none. Financial participation by the States insures not only more adequate funds but a greater interest in standards of supervision and administration.

During 1934, State and local governments spent about $77,000,000 for public assistance to the needy aged, to the blind, and to dependent children; and, in addition to this amount, there were undoubtedly heavy expenditures from general relief funds for the support of persons falling within these categories. As public-assistance legislation develops in the States, some of the relief burden will be transferred to assistance. The Federal appropriation of $128,000,000 for the three public-assistance programs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, was based on the assumption that the States would provide approximately $163,000,000 to be matched by these Federal grants. On that basis, the total sum to be expended for public assistance during this fiscal year was estimated as approximately $291,000,000.

Significant changes in organization have been stimulated within the States by the public-assistance provisions of the Social Security Act. The act requires that an approved plan must "either provide for the establishment or designation of a single State agency to administer the plan, or provide for the establishment or designation of a single State agency to supervise the administration of the plan." This stipulation promotes uniformity of procedure and administration, equality of treatment, and adequate supervision of the program within the State. In varying degrees, such provisions often were lacking prior to 1935. Progress has been made also in the coordination of the programs for aid to the needy aged, the needy blind, and to dependent children. In most States the administration of approved assistance plans is centered in an integrated department of public or social welfare.

Another significant change in organization was stimulated by the provision of the Social Security Act which requires that an approved plan provide for a fair hearing by the State or other central agency of any applicant whose claim to public assistance is denied. Previously there had been practically no machinery of this nature. This appeal procedure assures just treatment to individuals. It also makes possible the exercise of some control by the central agency over procedures and policy in the administration of the law. A similar provision for a fair hearing is required before a State can qualify for an administrative grant for unemployment compensation.

A trend toward integration of State activities also is noticeable in the field of employment. Most of the States whose programs had been approved by the middle of December had placed the administration of unemployment compensation and public employment offices in the same agency. Progress in the coordination of these two activities is encouraging. Interest has been stimulated in the public employment service and impetus given to the expansion of the Federal-State

system of public employment offices inaugurated under the Wagner-Peyser Act in 1933.

The Social Security Board endeavors, as a part of its cooperative responsibility, to satisfy the requests of the States for advice in the formulation and establishment of their own programs. State legislatures and administrative officers have been confronted with the difficult task of enacting legislation, formulating plans, and setting up machinery. Laboring under great obstacles, they have made a notable achievement in getting the program under way. The Board has sought to render every possible assistance to the States. It has realized that the immediate necessity for aiding the needy outweighed considerations of administrative nicety. Smoother operation and more highly perfected plans will follow further experience of the Board and of the States.

Apart from the mass of administrative and procedural questions pressing for immediate solution, there are various basic issues of Federal-State relations which are receiving the attention of the Board. The central problems in Federal-State relations arise from the division of responsibility between the Board and the States. It is the duty of the Board to see that the broad policies laid down by Congress are followed. The State authorities, in turn, are responsible to the extent stipulated by the respective State legislatures for the execution of their related policies. To fulfill its responsibilities to Congress, the Board found it necessary to establish regulations, a reporting system, inspectional procedures, auditing and accounting controls, and other devices. In making decisions on these problems, the objective of the Board has been to establish safeguards adequate to protect the national interest without infringing on the freedom of action necessary to State administration—a freedom which, at least in its broader outlines, is specifically protected by the provisions of the Social Security Act. The Board cannot permit State agencies to depart from the conditions laid down in the national legislation, but it can so formulate its regulations that these conditions may be met with a minimum of inconvenience. These major difficulties, arising from the division of authority between Federal and State governments in the conduct of the program, will be resolved through the evolution of a sense of collective responsibility shared by all the participating units of government.

The Board has a broad conception of its duties. Neither it nor the States will be satisfied with a program which observes merely the letter of the law. Together they must work out the methods of efficient administration. The Board considers that its chief role in the process of promoting a superior level of governmental performance for the Nation lies in conducting research and disseminating information on particularly effective practices and procedures developed in the States.

The development of State agencies to administer public assistance and unemployment compensation creates numerous indirect problems within the States. It is necessary, here, to call attention only to the more important of them. How shall the assistance programs be integrated with the general public-welfare services of the States? What shall be the relationship between the three types of public assistance within the States? How shall the unemployment compensation agency be related to public employment offices and to agencies administering other labor legislation? How shall the newly established agencies for security legislation be fitted into the present structure of State and local government? It is the policy of the Board to avoid general judgments on these issues. When States have asked for advice, the Board has considered each situation individually, basing its recommendations on the peculiar needs and circumstances within each State. It is hoped that the new or expanded activities may be assimilated into the established State government in such fashion as to become an integral part of the State's sphere of responsibility.

Closely intertwined with the problem of administrative relationships between the States and the Social Security Board is the problem of the allocation of the costs of the assistance programs between the States and the Federal Government. Many of the States are well able to bear their share of the cost, while others confront fiscal questions when the cost of participation in Federal-State programs is added to the budgetary requirements of long-established State functions. The Board is conducting studies to obtain more precise information on these questions.

The Board is aware also of the many and complicated problems which face the States in their relationships one with another in many phases of the social security program. Questions of this type are raised at various points in this report and are the subject of special research investigations.

FINANCING THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

To meet the cost of financing the Social Security Act during its first fiscal year, Congress appropriated the sum of $41,935,000, exclusive of funds for vocational rehabilitation. On June 30, 1936, disbursements had been made to the amount of $28,445,292.50. The comparatively large balance remaining arises from the fact that, although the response of the States to the social security program was widespread, there were inevitable delays in some cases in the passing of legislation and the framing of plans before grants could be paid. (See appendix, table 10.)

Appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1937, amounted to $467,269,000, exclusive of vocational rehabilitation. A large part of

the increase over the first year, $265,000,000, is for the first payment to the old-age reserve account. The sum of $142,170,000 for grants for assistance, health, and welfare reflects an anticipated expansion. The appropriation for grants to meet the cost of unemployment compensation administration in the States also shows a marked increase in the second fiscal year as compared with the first. For the year ended June 30, 1936, $2,250,000 was appropriated for this purpose. For the following fiscal year the appropriation amounted to $29,000,000.

For the first fiscal year the sum of $1,000,000 was appropriated to meet costs of administration of the Social Security Board; the second year $30,800,000 was appropriated. The figure for the second year includes the sum of $12,400,000 to meet the special expenditures incurred in establishing wage records under the old-age benefits plan.

Up to September 30, 1936, almost $59,000,000 had been disbursed in grants to States. Of this sum, more than $43,000,000 was paid to finance old-age assistance. Grants for aid to dependent children and aid to the blind were approximately $5,000,000 and $2,000,000, respectively. Disbursements under the Social Security Act for maternal and child health, services to crippled children, and child-welfare services together amounted to a little less than $3,000,000; for public-health services, about $4,400,000. To these might be added approximately $770,000 for vocational rehabilitation. On September 30, 1936, $1,695,810.25 had been disbursed in grants to States for unemployment compensation administration. These figures for disbursements represent checks cashed by the States.

At the end of the first fiscal year, June 30, 1936, the unemployment trust fund showed accounts for three States and the District of Columbia, which, with interest earned, totaled almost $19,000,000. By September 30, accounts had been opened for two more States, and the balance of the deposits and earnings had grown to $34,561,994.14. Only one State had made a withdrawal from the fund. Wisconsin, whose unemployment compensation act had been in operation for 2 years, requisitioned $50,000 in July to meet future benefit payments. The unemployment trust fund as of December 15 showed deposits by eight States and the District of Columbia, and a balance which totaled $55,179,571.09. Wisconsin had received $150,000 by this date. (See appendix, table 16.)

FEDERAL OLD-AGE BENEFITS

Title II of the Social Security Act provides for the creation of an old-age reserve account in the Treasury of the United States, from funds appropriated annually by Congress. Section 201 (a) provides that a yearly appropriation be made in "an amount sufficient as an annual premium to provide for the payments required under this title, such amount to be determined on a reserve basis in accordance

with accepted actuarial principles, and based upon such tables of mortality as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time adopt, and upon an interest rate of 3 per centum per annum compounded annually." The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to submit annually to the Bureau of the Budget an estimate of the appropriations to be made to the account.

The act also specifies that the amounts credited to the account, insofar as they are not required to meet current withdrawals, are to be invested so as to yield at least 3-percent interest per annum in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States.

The provisions of the Social Security Act for old-age benefits are directed toward the achievement of three major aims. Briefly stated, they are (1) the payment of benefit without a test of need; (2) the budgeting of the cost according to an orderly plan which will effect a wise distribution between present and future payments; and (3) the provision of larger and more stable incomes in old age for many individuals whose economic situation has been notably insecure in the past.

The first objective—the payment of benefit without a means test—is responsible, in part, for the limited coverage of the act and the close link between benefits and earnings. As to the second objective—effecting a wise distribution between present and future payments—the financial arrangements of the old-age reserve account are intended to achieve an adjustment which conforms to the conditions of coverage and future payments. In considering the criticisms which are frequently leveled against old-age benefits financing, it is important to realize that the only practical alternative to a system based on the reserve principle is current financing out of general taxation. However, under the latter, the limitations as to coverage and eligibility which now obtain would not be appropriate. In other words, the question of whether we should have a "reserve system" or a "pay-as-you-go system" cannot be decided without considering the whole theory of the present plan, particularly as it concerns the interrelationship between earnings and benefits.

The third general aim served by the old-age benefits plan is to stabilize and increase the incomes of certain aged individuals. In order to fit these benefits into an existing economic system, they are related to wages earned. The amounts are calculated on the basis of wage records, not on the basis of need. It is not assumed that the system will provide maintenance for every individual who comes within its scope. The act proposes only to assure to each person who participates in industry for any considerable period of time at least a minimum income in old age. (See appendix, tables 7 and 8.)

Insofar as the old-age benefits plan serves the end of stabilizing incomes, it is one of several provisions tending in the same direction, developed in connection with one another and balancing and supplementing one another at strategic points. Of these, the public-assistance measures are the most closely related. Inasmuch as a considerable part of the population does not come within the scope of the old-age benefits plan, it is obvious that some system of assistance must supplement benefits if the dependent aged are to be provided for outside the general poor-relief system. Supplementation will be necessary also, since the average benefit paid in the early years will be lower than it will be in later years when recipients have accumulated larger aggregates of earnings, on which benefits depend. The old-age assistance provisions of the Social Security Act are intended to make possible a more acceptable method of aiding those 65 years of age and over in States which establish approved assistance plans. Allowances are paid only to persons in need; that is, those who qualify under a means test. It should be noted that the old-age benefits plan will tend to make possible a higher level of old-age assistance than could be achieved if it were not in existence, since many individuals who will receive old-age benefits otherwise might have been obliged to ask old-age assistance. As the benefit system matures, a full-time wage earner will be entitled to benefits larger, on the average, than the allowance now granted an individual from relief or assistance, though there may be cases in which the dependent wife of a beneficiary will find it necessary to apply for supplementary aid if she is without claim to benefits arising from her own previous employment.

The Social Security Act was drafted to provide a balanced and comprehensive system for supplementing incomes under various conditions in such a way as to increase the security of individuals and to mitigate the extremes of poverty now resulting from interruptions in income. If the monthly benefits are to serve these ends, they must be regular, predictable, and safeguarded by the public acceptance of Government responsibility.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

The financial operations necessary to the creation of an unemployment trust fund in the Federal Treasury differ from those involved in the old-age reserve account. First, it is not contemplated that the unemployment trust fund will be as large as the old-age reserve account. Second, the fund will be drawn upon frequently and at unpredictable intervals by the States. Third, there is no appropriation of funds by the Federal Government. The sums are deposited by the States and held in trust. Fourth, the unemployment trust fund is held in separate State accounts to which interest earned must be credited pro rata.

Under title IX of the Social Security Act, an excise tax is levied by the Federal Government on certain employers having eight or more employees. In 1938 and thereafter, this amounts to 3 percent of total pay rolls. Employers may credit against the Federal excise tax the contributions they are required to pay into a State fund under an approved State unemployment compensation law, up to a total of 90 percent of their Federal tax under title IX. Employers not contributing to State funds under approved laws pay the full pay-roll tax to the Federal Government; the proceeds in such cases, as well as the excess over the credits in other cases, are covered into the Treasury as general revenues. An unemployment trust fund is set up in the Federal Treasury, to hold moneys deposited by the States from their unemployment compensation funds.

A simplified account of the way in which unemployment compensation funds are invested and paid out and their relation to title IX of the Social Security Act may be set down in a series of five major steps, somewhat artificially arranged in a time sequence:

(1) On and after January 1, 1936, Federal pay-roll taxes, amounting to 1 percent in 1936, 2 percent in 1937, and 3 percent in 1938 and thereafter, are payable by all employers having eight or more employees in covered employments.

(2) Employers who make contributions required by States with approved State laws may credit against the Federal pay-roll tax the amount of their contributions, up to 90 percent of the Federal pay-roll tax. The amount of the Federal tax (after deducting credits when allowable) is paid directly to the Federal Treasury.

(3) In States with approved laws, the contributions paid into the State unemployment compensation fund are turned over immediately to the Federal unemployment trust fund where they are held in separate accounts to the credit of each State until requisitioned.

(4) The Treasury may, under certain restrictions, invest the money either by buying Government or Government-guaranteed bonds on the open market, or by turning over to the trust fund special obligations.

(5) States with approved unemployment compensation laws will, from time to time, requisition portions of the funds standing to their credit in the unemployment trust fund to pay benefits as provided by the State law.

No responsibility for the actuarial soundness of the State plans devolves upon the Federal Treasury. Its responsibility is limited to handling, investing, and liquidating portions of the trust fund as requisitions by the States for benefit payments make liquidation necessary. Under the terms of the act, little choice is left to the Treasury in investing the money. The law sets the minimum interest rate at the average rate borne by all interest-bearing obligations

forming a part of the public debt, except that where such average rate is not a multiple of one-eighth of 1 percent, the rate shall be the multiple of one-eighth of 1 percent next lower than such average rate.

Title III provides for grants to States to meet costs of proper administration of their unemployment compensation laws. It authorizes an annual congressional appropriation of not more than $49,000,000. The money is available, without matching, upon certification of the Board, to States whose laws comply with title III.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The three titles embodying public-assistance provisions—I, IV, and X—offer funds to the States proportional to the amounts which the latter provide for distribution to needy individuals. These grants of Federal money for payments to individuals are increased by allowances to help meet the administrative expenses of the States in connection with these titles; in the case of titles I and X, these additional grants may be used for assistance to needy individuals.

The cost of grants contemplated by the public-assistance provisions of the act is borne by the Federal Treasury under annual appropriations. The estimates will vary annually in accordance with the extent of State participation, standards of assistance, and local needs. Titles I and X enable the Federal Government to match State funds for assistance to the aged and the blind, respectively, setting a limit to Federal grants of $15 per individual, monthly. Grants to help the States pay the cost of administering these two titles are to be calculated on the basis of 5 percent of the assistance grants made. The States may, however, use the 5-percent grant for payments to individuals if they so desire. In the case of dependent children, the matching grant is based on the number of dependent children in a family; the Federal Government will contribute one-third of the total expenditure of the State on its program up to a combined maximum of $18 per month for one child in a home and $12 for each additional child.

A comparison which throws some light on the size and adequacy of public-assistance payments may be made with the average of relief payments under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The relief figures show averages well below the amounts made available under the assistance titles and suggest that, as the States take full advantage of the sums provided for under the Social Security Act, assistance will show a decided advance over past relief standards.

Unfortunately for the immediate effectiveness of the program, the uncertainty of State action introduces elements of doubt as to the cost of public assistance. It is impossible to predict the number of individuals qualifying or the standards of grants from year to year. It is

probable that, in certain cases, the inability of the State to raise its share of the funds will limit the amounts paid out, almost irrespective of need in some depressed areas.

The large and, in many respects, the most urgent problem raised by the old-age assistance title of the social security program lies in the differences in the ability of the States to carry relief burdens. An examination of the figures so far available for public-assistance grants shows a range of several hundred percent between the high, low, and average payments to individuals in different localities. All recent surveys of local differences indicate a wide disparity of wealth, income, tax resources, and needs among the States.

PART II

ADMINISTERING THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

FEDERAL OLD-AGE BENEFITS

Title II of the Social Security Act stipulates the conditions under which workers in industry and commerce are entitled to monthly benefits at the age of 65 or to certain lump-sum benefits. These benefits are related to the earnings of qualified persons irrespective of need. To meet the obligations which devolve upon the Government by reason of these payments, an old-age reserve account is established in the United States Treasury to which Congress is authorized to make appropriations. This old-age benefits program is the only part of the act which constitutes a national plan, administered directly by the Social Security Board.

Old-age benefits are computed on the basis of the total wages earned by an individual from included employment after December 31, 1936, and before he reaches the age of 65. In computing the benefits, an individual's wages in excess of $3,000 a year from any one employer are not counted. Each person's monthly benefit represents one-half of 1 percent of the first $3,000 of these aggregate wages, plus one-twelfth of 1 percent of the next $42,000, plus one twenty-fourth of 1 percent of any amounts over $45,000, with a maximum monthly payment of $85. The lowest monthly payment will be $10, since, to be eligible for monthly benefits, workers must have earned at least $2,000 in wages as defined by the act. They also must have been employed, within the meaning of the act, during some time (a day or more) in each of 5 calendar years after December 31, 1936, and before they reach 65. Payment of monthly benefits will start in January 1942.

Certain lump-sum payments amounting to 3½ percent of total wages as defined in the act become payable beginning January 1, 1937. Such payments are made to persons who reach the age of 65 having fulfilled some but not all the conditions necessary to qualify for monthly benefits. They are made also to the estates of those who die before reaching that age. If a person over 65 dies before the sum of his monthly benefits equals 3½ percent of his total wages, the difference between these two amounts is payable to his estate.

Without going into all the refinements of legal definition, it may be said that all employments are included except agricultural labor,

domestic service in a private home, casual labor "not in the course of the employer's trade or business", service on a vessel documented under the laws of the United States or any foreign country, governmental service and service to certain governmental instrumentalities, such as banks within the Federal Reserve System, and work for certain organizations not organized for profit. The Railroad Retirement Act of 1935 further excludes from title II of the Social Security Act employment by railway, express, and sleeping-car companies subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, as well as employment by certain subsidiaries engaged in a service connected with rail transportation.

Title VIII of the Social Security Act imposes an income tax on the employees covered by the old-age benefits sections and an excise tax upon the pay rolls of their employers. For the 3 calendar years beginning 1937, the rate of each tax is 1 percent of wages and pay rolls, excluding so much of an individual's wage from any one employer as exceeds $3,000 a year. On January 1, 1940, and at the start of each 3-year period thereafter, the rate of each tax is increased by one-half percent until the maximum of 3 percent is reached in 1949. The tax is to be collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue and paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Any old-age benefits plan based on earnings accumulated after the inauguration of the system is confronted at the start with the problem of the older worker, who has little time to build up the sum to be used as the basis for calculating benefits. The method of computing benefits outlined in the Social Security Act gives favorable consideration to the older workers. The same provision has the effect of affording more adequate levels of benefits for lower-paid workers, for whom the problem of old-age security is most acute. This is in harmony with the aim of the Federal old-age benefits plan to remove the insecurity of penniless old age from a large part of the working population.

The cost of the old-age benefits plan is bound to increase year by year for some time as more and more of the persons covered by it will reach retirement age and as monthly benefits are based on larger aggregates of wages. The problem of increasing costs is intensified in the United States because the age distribution of the population is in a state of flux. Students of population estimate that the proportion of old people will double within the next 50 years. As a result of these factors, the cost of the old-age benefits system will rise very rapidly within the next half century. The future obligations of the Government are envisaged in the act's provisions for building up the old-age reserve account to meet benefit claims maturing in subsequent decades.

During the consideration of the Social Security Act in Congress, there was much discussion of the position of employers who have

established private retirement plans for their employees. Such concerns have given considerable attention to the effect of the old-age benefits legislation on their arrangements. In a report to the Social Science Research Council, Mr. Rainard B. Robbins finds "there is no tendency on the part of employers to 'scrap' retirement plans because of the enactment of the Social Security Act" and that there is an increased interest in sound plans. A substantial number of employers are contemplating adjusting their retirement systems in such a way as to permit their benefits to supplement those payable under the act.

Since old-age benefits are based upon wages, a record of the wages of each employee covered by the plan must be maintained to determine the kind and amount of benefit to which an individual is entitled under the conditions of the act. It is estimated that approximately 26,000,000 workers are affected by the old-age benefits provisions as the plan goes into effect on January 1, 1937. Within the next 5 or 10 years, as workers not in covered occupations at the present time enter such occupations, wage records may be maintained for as many as 35 or 40 million individuals.

It was recognized from the start that in a program of such magnitude effective administration would require decentralization. As early as December 1935, the Board initiated studies of such factors as population densities, industrial concentrations, homogeneity of peoples, transportation facilities, location of cooperating agencies, and availability of space. After a thorough survey, a plan of field organization was outlined which provides for the eventual establishment of approximately 400 field offices throughout the United States. By December 15, 1936, the location of 108 field offices had been announced.

It is the function of the field offices to furnish information regarding the plan to employers, employees, and other interested persons and to maintain the Board's relationships with the millions of persons throughout the country for whom rights to benefits will begin to accrue on January 1, 1937. The offices will provide machinery for the administration of the program under which benefits will be paid to qualified workers. Finally, these field offices will bring the administration of Federal old-age benefits as close as possible to the people who are affected by this Federal plan and insure adequate, efficient, and economical operation.

A major problem in the inauguration of this program was that of opening an account for each of the persons who comes under the old-age benefits provisions as they go into effect. Once accounts have been opened for the existing labor force, the task of assigning account numbers to new entrants will be solved by routine procedure. A survey of methods of assigning account numbers to the millions of workers now employed in covered industries demonstrated that it

would be advantageous and economical if the Nation-wide organization of an existing governmental agency might be utilized. After careful study of the facilities which might be drawn upon in several Federal agencies, the Post Office Department was asked to cooperate with the Board in handling this task.

The Acting Postmaster General and his associates in the Post Office Department agreed to cooperate in the assignment of identification numbers to employers and to inaugurate the assignment of social security account numbers to employees as a matter of public service, placing at the disposal of the Social Security Board its facilities and highly trained personnel. By this collaboration, approximately 45,000 post offices were made available for the convenience of the employers and employees of the Nation. The filing of applications was required by a Treasury decision, and, in carrying out these activities, both the Post Office Department and the Social Security Board acted, in a substantial sense, as agents of the Treasury Department. While the Board has undertaken to assign the account and identification numbers and to create the necessary indexes, the resulting data will be of value to the Bureau of Internal Revenue in its task of collecting taxes, as well as to the Board in authorizing the payment of benefits.

The procedure of assignment was carefully designed to be as simple as possible for both employers and employees. As the first step, the postman left with each employer a card officially known as Employer's Application for Identification Number, Form SS–4. These cards noted essential information on seven points, including the name of the firm, address, type of business, and approximate number of employees. When completed, the card was given to the postman or returned to the postmaster in any other satisfactory manner. It is estimated that the great majority of employer applications were filled out and returned during the prescribed period, November 16–21, 1936. The post offices forwarded all forms returned by employers to the Board's offices. From these cards an index of employers is being set up.

Upon receipt of the employer's application card, the postman delivered at his place of business a sufficient number of application blanks for social security account numbers for all the employees. The employer distributed these application blanks, officially known as Application for Account Number, Form SS–5. This application is a simple form asking the name and address of the worker, name and address of his employer, date and place of birth, father's name, and mother's maiden name. When the worker had filled out the application, he returned it in any of five ways: By handing it back to the employer, to any labor organization of which he was a member, or to a letter carrier; or by delivering it personally to any local post office; or by mailing it—without postage—in a sealed envelope addressed

merely, "Postmaster, Local." The facts on employees' application cards are held confidential and are accessible only to appropriate branches of the Federal and State governments.[3]

All completed applications were forwarded by local post offices to the first-class post offices, where large pools of typists and supervisory personnel were established. From each employee's application, they have been preparing in duplicate the permanent office record card (Office Record, Form OA–702), and filling out the detachable part of this record card which certifies that a social security account has been set up in the employee's name. The account number appears on both the office record and the detachable portion, which is known as the identification card. The original of the identification card is returned to the worker through the channel he used in sending it to the local post office. Upon receiving the card which identifies his account, the employee reports the number to his employer. If the card is returned to the employee through his employer, the employer makes a record of the number before giving the card to the employee.

The first-class post offices forward to the Social Security Board the original copy of the permanent office record and the employee's application. They retain the carbon copies of the permanent office record, arranging them in alphabetical order, and the carbon copies of the identification cards, filing them in numerical order. These carbon copies will be sent later either to the field offices of the Social Security Board or to the various State unemployment compensation commissions, in States which have unemployment compensation laws, for use when duplicates of the identification cards are requested.

An employee is expected to keep his original account number throughout his working life, regardless of changes in locality or occupation. If he loses his identification card, he can get a duplicate by applying to the Social Security Board, and, under certain circumstances, he can obtain a new number.

Because of present limitations of office space in Washington, offices for the handling of the account records were established temporarily in Baltimore. To these offices are forwarded the applications of employers and employees and the permanent office records prepared in the typing centers of the Post Office Department. A punch card will be prepared from the office record. This card will contain the account number, name, date of birth of the individual, and other significant data. From it all necessary records will be compiled. A second set of punch cards will be reproduced mechanically to be used later for actuarial and statistical purposes. From these cards a ledger account will be opened to record the wages of each eligible employee, and an index of employees will be compiled to be used in determining

[3] As of noon, Dec. 16, more than 22,000,000 completed applications for account numbers had been received from employees.

the account number of an individual when only name and date of birth are known.

The information necessary for maintaining the wage records will be obtained from periodic wage reports required of employers under Treasury Regulations 91, relating to the employees' income tax and the employers' excise tax under title VIII of the Social Security Act. These regulations are available at the offices of collectors of internal revenue. Under the regulations, all employers subject to title VIII are required to file with the Bureau of Internal Revenue information returns reporting the taxable wages which are paid to each of their employees. The first report is to be submitted within 1 month after June 30, 1937, and is to cover the period from January 1 to June 30, 1937. Thereafter, the reports are to be filed quarterly. In addition, the regulations require the employer to make an information return for each of his employees who attains the age of 65 or dies before attaining that age. These returns must be filed within 15 days after the employee's sixty-fifth birthday or the date of death. Tax returns are to be made to the Bureau of Internal Revenue monthly for each calendar month beginning with January 1937. The necessary forms upon which to make returns will be made available at the offices of the collectors of internal revenue.

The plan to post millions of individual accounts quarterly has made it necessary to utilize the most modern types of accounting equipment. Records will be maintained by electric accounting methods, which provide rapid and mechanical means of recording and summarizing individual earnings. This machinery also provides the means for preparing alphabetical and numerical indexes and statements showing accumulated earnings. The development of mechanical devices in recent years has made it far simpler to maintain records on this scale than it would have been 10 or 15 years ago.

While monthly old-age benefits will not be paid until 1942, it has been necessary to make plans for the prompt and proper settlement of claims for lump-sum payments due after December 31, 1936. Among the factors of special importance in the solution of this problem are questions of the employer-employee relationship, of covered employment, amount of wages, age, and identification. Particular attention was given to the availability of age records and to the problem of identification from both the technical and practical points of view. A field survey was made of the experience and interests of the groups most vitally affected by the program, and a series of conferences was held with personnel managers and with leaders and representatives of organized labor and veterans' organizations.

In making plans for the adjudication of claims, attention was given to the methods used by States in settling claims for workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation benefits. The pro-

cedures followed by the Veterans' Administration, other governmental agencies, and insurance companies were investigated, as was the experience in foreign countries under social insurance laws. Particular attention was given to the section of the act under which death payments are to be made. If the benefit is $500 or less, the Board may pay it directly either to the heirs-at-law designated by the State in which the deceased was domiciled or to his estate. If it exceeds $500, payment is made to the estate. The pertinent provisions of State laws and the interpretation of these provisions by the courts were studied carefully. On the basis of these and other studies, plans have been laid for uniform adjudication of the claims arising under the old-age benefits provisions and for adequate appeals procedures.

An actuarial division has been organized to study important questions connected with life contingencies, to assist in planning for the future development of the old-age benefits program, and to develop a code of actuarial principles pertinent to social security measures. One of its principal duties will be to inaugurate a thorough review of basic factors common to actuarial research—mortality, interest, expenses, benefit scales, and general financial provisions. These basic factors, in turn, are modified by such circumstances as opportunities for work after normal retirement age, age of actual retirement, transfers between covered and noncovered categories, migration of workers, wage rates by calendar years, and wage rates by age and occupation. In making such analyses, the division will maintain contact with sources of vital statistics in the United States and abroad, with the Government Actuary in the Treasury Department, and with research groups and professional societies whose specialized investigations may be of assistance. It will confer with leading insurance companies on questions of recordkeeping and methods of preparing statements. The specialized work of this division is closely harmonized with the more general statistical, financial, and economic research studies carried on by the staff of the Board.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The relief of distress has been an acknowledged function of government for centuries. In this country, many States had developed special programs of aid for the blind, or for children, or for the aged before the passage of the Social Security Act. The public-assistance program outlined by the act represents, however, more than a mere extension of existing State services. It is based on a more definite recognition of the claims of the needy individual to assistance from his government than that in which the older poor-relief programs were grounded. It implies a new conception of the value to the community, as well as to the individual, of a broadly conceived public-welfare

program, national in scope but varying from State to State according to local needs and desires.

Before 1930, public relief in most States was entirely local in character or was restricted to certain limited groups in need of institutional care. In such States, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration introduced for the first time a nationally conceived program of direct public assistance to those in need. Educational as this experience was in many cases, its value was limited by its emergency character and by the speed with which the program had to be developed. By aiding the States to provide assistance to certain groups, the public-assistance features of the Social Security Act laid the foundation for the continuing development of a permanent public-welfare program.

In the first 6 months of operation under the act, the outlines of such a program began to take shape. The first and more tangible results of the public-assistance grants are to be seen in the increasing number of individuals who are receiving one of the forms of assistance specified in the Social Security Act. Several State plans were submitted to the Social Security Board for approval soon after its appointment, and a substantial number received approval shortly after the Board set up its skeleton organization. On June 30, 1936, 36 States and the District of Columbia had approved plans for one or more types of public assistance: 34 of these jurisdictions had plans for old-age assistance; 22, for aid to the blind; and 20, for aid to dependent children. By September 30, 1936, there were 40 approved plans for old-age assistance, 26 for aid to dependent children, and 24 for aid to the blind. Twenty jurisdictions had approved plans for all three types of assistance programs. By December 15, 1936, the number of approved old-age assistance plans had increased to 42, approved plans for aid to the blind to 28, and approved plans for aid to dependent children to 27.

The number of individuals who receive one or another of these forms of assistance has been greatly increased. This has resulted from the extension of aid in States previously without such legislation and also from the changes in existing laws made necessary by the requirements for approval set up by the Social Security Act. An approved State plan must be State-wide in operation, it must provide for State participation in the financing of assistance, and it must establish State responsibility for the administration or for the supervision of the administration of aid. Most of the State old-age assistance laws in effect prior to 1935 set 70 years as the minimum age limit for those who were eligible for assistance. The Social Security Act requires the reduction of the minimum age to 65 before January 1, 1940, but many States already have adopted the 65-year basis. This change greatly increased the number of individuals eligible for assistance.

The older type of public-assistance legislation frequently established highly restrictive State and local residence requirements to keep down

the relief load and discourage emigration from neighboring States which made no provisions for dependent children, the needy aged, and the needy blind. State old-age assistance laws prior to 1935 had required, in some instances, as many as 15 years of residence in a county or as many as 35 years in a State. The provisions of the Social Security Act, which make one condition of approval of State plans a maximum residence requirement of 5 out of the last 9 years and 1 year of residence immediately preceding application, have resulted in a marked liberalization of many State plans. The act also makes it a condition of approval of a plan that the State should not deny aid to any citizen of the United States on the ground of a special citizenship requirement.

The Social Security Act sets a maximum age limit of 16 years for dependent children eligible for matched assistance from Federal funds; in some States, 14 years was the previous limit. In State plans for aid to dependent children there also has been a material liberalization of previous residence requirements. No approved plans now require more than 1 year's residence within the State or jurisdiction. Many of the early State mothers'-aid laws limited assistance to children living with widowed mothers. The Social Security Act specifies less stringent requirements as to the persons with whom the child makes his home. The stipulations of the act concerning causes of dependency which make the child eligible for aid have tended to broaden State plans for aid to dependent children and to make possible much more suitable arrangements for the care of many children. The number of individuals who are receiving public assistance of one kind or another may be expected to increase further as approved plans under newly passed laws actually come into operation.

Lack of comparable data for earlier periods makes it difficult to ascertain just how much the aged, the blind, and dependent children have gained through the operation of the Social Security Act. The Board is attempting to compile comparative data on numbers of cases and payments under mothers'-aid legislation for the 4 years preceding the passage of the Social Security Act, supplementing earlier material collected by the United States Children's Bureau. Data on experience under State laws for old-age assistance and aid to the blind prior to 1936 have been gathered by Florence E. Parker of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics by means of questionnaires sent to State and county agencies and are summarized in a series of articles in the *Monthly Labor Review*. No data are available at present on old-age assistance and aid to the blind in 1936 in States which were operating without Federal funds solely under their own laws.

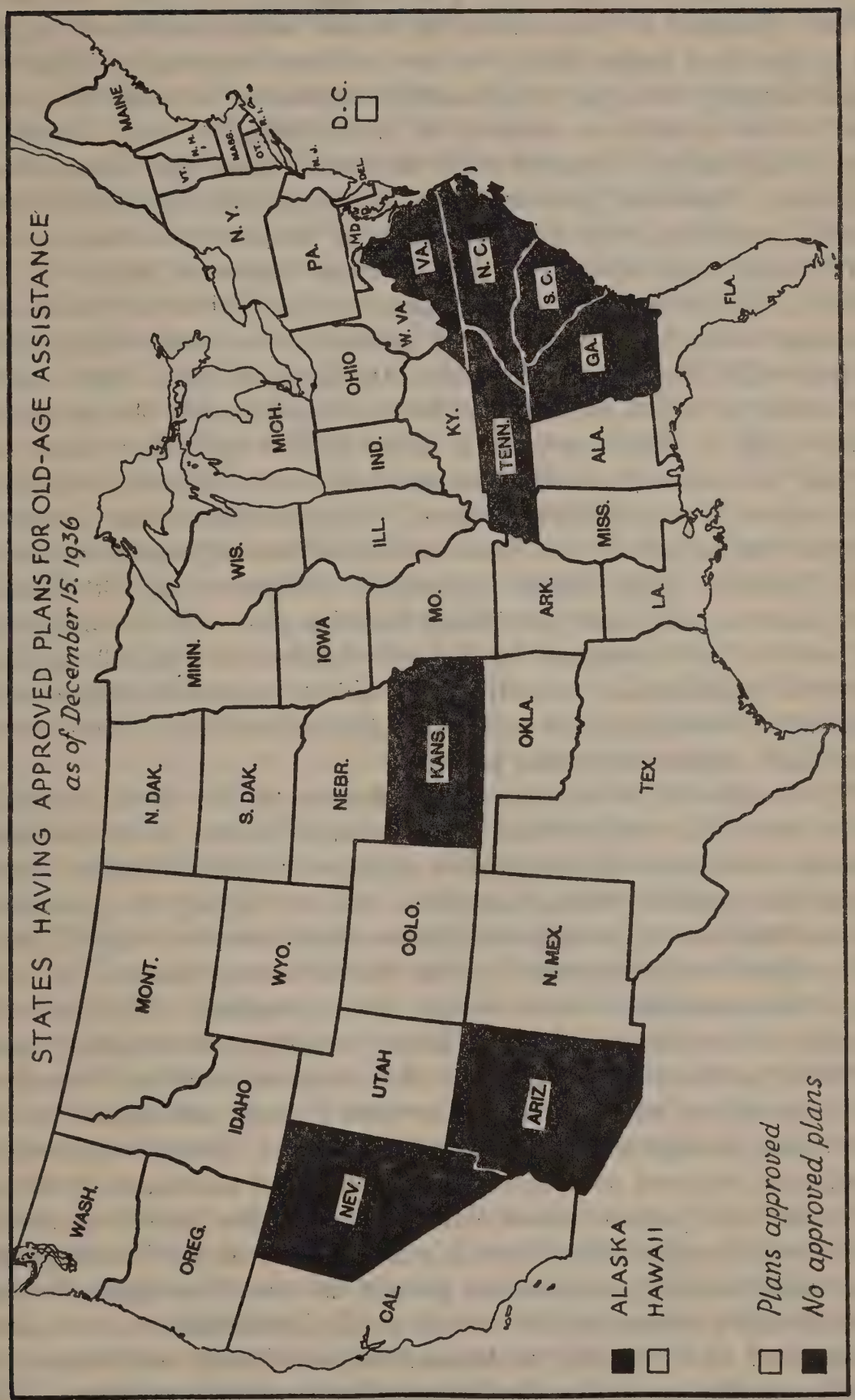
It is clear that there has been an active extension of State programs for aid to the aged. In 1931, 76,663 persons were receiving old-age assistance in the United States. By 1934, this number had increased to 235,265; in 1935, it was 408,502. In June 1936, in the 34 jurisdic-

tions then receiving Federal funds for old-age assistance under the Social Security Act, there were 602,672 recipients of assistance; in October 1936, in the 40 jurisdictions receiving funds under the Federal-State program, there were 974,383 recipients.

The same expansion is seen in the figures for the average amounts spent per month for old-age assistance. In 1931, the figure for all States having old-age assistance laws was $1,437,173; in 1934, it had increased to $3,286,555; by 1935, to $5,659,587. By June 1936, the 34 jurisdictions in the Federal-State program spent $9,634,327; in October 1936, $18,031,059 was paid out under 40 approved plans for old-age assistance. Of the total increase in payments by October 1936 over the payments in the same group of 40 jurisdictions in 1935, 28 percent was due to the adoption of plans in jurisdictions not previously making payments for old-age assistance; the remainder was due to an increase of payments in States which had had some form of old-age assistance previously. The fact that the number of recipients of aid increased somewhat less rapidly than total expenditures would indicate that individuals were receiving somewhat larger amounts because of Federal funds available under the Social Security Act.

Because of differences in reporting data for earlier years it has seemed advisable to exclude any comparison of average payments per recipient under State laws and under the program of Federal-State cooperation. The average monthly payment per recipient for all States with approved plans reporting from February through August 1936 was about $15.90; by October, the average had risen to about $18.50. This is a national average for the operation of Federal-State programs. The average amounts paid in the different jurisdictions vary widely, ranging in October from $3.59 to $31.45, and, of course, the payments to individuals show a still greater spread from the lowest to the highest. It would seem clear that the primary effect of the Social Security Act in this first year has been to increase the number of aged individuals receiving assistance. It also has had some effect, but a lesser one, on the size of the average payment made to these individuals.

So far, the States have shown less interest in participation in the Federal program for aid to the blind. Of the 29 States which administered aid to the blind in 1935, 16 were operating under plans approved by the Social Security Board by October 1936. In addition, 6 States and the District of Columbia which had had no previous legislation for aid to the blind were operating under plans approved by the Social Security Board. A total of 35,338 blind individuals were receiving aid in 1935; of these, 20,138 were in the 23 jurisdictions which were operating in October 1936 with Federal grants under the Social Security Act. While 24 jurisdictions had approved plans, only 23 were receiv-


STATES HAVING APPROVED PLANS FOR OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE
as of December 15, 1936
MAINE
VT.
N.H.
MASS.
R.I.
CONN.
N.J.
D.C.
DEL.
MD.
N.Y.
PA.
VA.
N.C.
S.C.
GA.
FLA.
W. VA.
OHIO
KY.
TENN.
ALA.
MISS.
LA.
ARK.
MICH.
IND.
ILL.
WIS.
MINN.
IOWA
MO.
OKLA.
TEX.
N. DAK.
S. DAK.
NEBR.
KANS.
COLO.
N. MEX.
MONT.
WYO.
IDAHO
UTAH
ARIZ.
NEV.
WASH.
OREG.
CAL.
ALASKA
HAWAII
Plans approved
No approved plans

ing Federal funds. These 23 jurisdictions gave assistance to 27,999 individuals in October 1936.

The average monthly grant per recipient in October was about $25.14. Because of the number of States which continued to give aid to the blind under their own laws without cooperation under the Social Security Act, the total monthly payments for such aid to the blind in the country as a whole in 1935 ($669,216) were almost as large as payments in October 1936 ($703,933) under the Federal-State programs. However, payments for aid to the blind in the 23 jurisdictions operating with Federal funds in October 1936 were nearly twice the average spent monthly in those States in 1935. Of this increase, 11 percent was due to payments in States not previously operating under State laws and 89 percent to increases within jurisdictions which had been giving aid to the blind in 1935. Administration under the Social Security Act has increased greatly the amount of money paid to blind persons in those States operating under the act and has made it possible for such aid to be introduced in some areas where it was unknown before. Such administration, however, does not yet include all the States where aid already was in existence.

In February 1936, 68,638 dependent children in 25,568 families were receiving aid under the Social Security Act. By October 1936, the number had increased to 268,903 children in 105,143 families. The total amounts paid to recipients of aid to dependent children were $602,865 in February 1936 and $2,782,521 in October. There are no comparable figures for earlier periods.

If it is difficult to estimate the influence of the Social Security Act in the public-welfare field in quantitative terms, it is even more difficult to evaluate the qualitative changes in administrative organization and practice which have been effected during the past year. The act itself sets up certain conditions which must be satisfied before a State plan can be approved by the Social Security Board. A number of these conditions have already been discussed. Their effect is to make assistance available to a larger proportion of the needy aged, the blind, and dependent children than were covered by State laws and more nearly to equalize the services to such individuals within each State, though not throughout the Nation. Another important stipulation designed to protect the recipients of assistance is the requirement that persons whose claims for assistance have been denied must have an opportunity for a fair hearing before the State agency. The Social Security Act does not permit the use of matching Federal funds for aged persons under care in public institutions such as almshouses, and so is tending to lessen the use of such institutions for individuals who are able to live independently or with relatives. The act requires also that payments of public assistance to needy individuals be made in cash; in a number of States assistance had previ-

ously been paid in the form of grocery orders, food baskets, second-hand clothing, or other relief in kind. The change to cash payments permits recipients of public assistance greater freedom in planning their own expenditures and thus affords a greater sense of security and dignity.

The Federal act has no provision concerning the responsibility of relatives for care of the aged or the blind. The availability of increased funds has fostered the recent tendency in the States toward a more liberal policy in this respect. While the Social Security Act sets no limit to the requirements which the States may make concerning the maximum property which a recipient of assistance may possess, present State requirements are, in general, less stringent than those of earlier legislation. The Federal Treasury is protected in the case of old-age assistance by the provision that one-half of any amounts recovered from the estate of a deceased person by a State is to be paid to the United States Treasury. Enforcement of claims against estates is becoming less strict, since many States feel that the expense of collecting such claims ordinarily is greater than is warranted by the sums to be recovered, particularly when there are surviving members of the family who may be kept from the need of public assistance by inheritance of the small amount of property involved.

The Social Security Act does not define need nor indicate what constitutes an adequate standard of assistance. The Federal Government offers to contribute one-half of the amounts granted for old-age assistance or aid to the blind, up to a Federal-State total of $30 per month per recipient; in the case of dependent children, the maximum Federal grant is one-third of the total expenditures under such programs, up to a Federal-State total of $18 per month for the first child and $12 per month for each additional dependent child in the same home. The States, of course, may make larger grants in any of the three public-assistance programs entirely from their own funds. The act specifies no minimum grant. A few States have proposed to pay monthly allowances to all individuals over 65, regardless of need; but the Social Security Board has taken the position that the law permits it to match grants only in the case of needy individuals. The determination of need devolves upon the State and local agencies administering the program.

The particular requirements and the adequacy of assistance in individual cases depend, therefore, upon the character of State legislation and upon the viewpoint, the authority, and the efficiency of the State administrative personnel. Methods of administration must be such as to secure efficient operation of the plan, and reports must be submitted to the Social Security Board at its request. There is no requirement determining the specific form of organization to be adopted by the State in its administration of the public-assistants

plans. In practice there has been great variation in the types of organization set up by the different States.

Where local county welfare organizations already were established, these usually have retained the responsibility for local administration of assistance under supervision of the State agency. Other States preferred to place the primary responsibility on the State agency and to administer the program through branch offices. The methods of financing the non-Federal share of assistance also vary greatly from State to State. In some cases, the State bears the entire cost; this is the situation both in States where the local units are primarily responsible for administration and in States where responsibility is more highly centralized. More frequently, when the county is the unit of administration of public-assistance plans, it also shares in the cost of assistance.

The Social Security Act provides that a single State agency must administer or be responsible for the administration of the State plan. This provision does not, of course, require that an agency be devoted exclusively to the administration of one form of assistance. There has been a tendency to entrust the administration of all three types of assistance to a single State department of public welfare. In some States, where old-age pension commissions or old-age assistance boards or child-welfare departments already were strongly organized, these separate agencies remained in existence. However, the requirement that the plans be in operation in all local units and the inability of most counties or townships to pay for specialized workers for each group receiving assistance have tended to result in a unified local administration of all types of public-assistance legislation. This development is fostered by a growing recognition of the wisdom of considering the needs of the family group in which an individual is living, even though assistance be granted to him on the basis of his specific eligibility for a particular type of aid.

Into this general public-welfare framework are fitted the special types of services. Although a county ordinarily cannot afford to maintain a specialist in the problems of the blind, a specialist in vocational education and placement work, or a specialist in problems of juvenile delinquency, the State agencies can have such specialists on their staffs to supervise and aid the work of the local units. In several States, the State agency for the first time is making available to all counties the services of home economists to assist families with special dietary or budgetary problems or insurance specialists to assist in the most effective utilization of insurance policies, as well as the services of trained medical and vocational workers. With increased funds, the States may find it desirable to make even greater use of such trained specialists. As the States supplement the services and facilities of their local agencies, so the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social

Security Board makes available to the States certain types of specialized service and guidance which they might otherwise lack.

It is the function of the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board to scrutinize all plans submitted by the States and to submit to the Board those which the Bureau and the Office of the General Counsel find are in accordance with conditions for approval set up by the Social Security Act. In many cases, it has been necessary for the States to modify their laws or even to amend their constitutions in order to take advantage of the Federal grants. Once their plans have been approved, the States submit quarterly estimates of the amounts they expect to spend for public assistance during the next quarter. These estimates are reviewed by the Bureau of Accounts and Audits and by the Office of the General Counsel, as well as by the Bureau of Public Assistance, before they are finally passed upon by the Social Security Board. Any amounts not expended in one quarter are deducted from the allotment to the State in a following quarter. In addition to the matching grants for assistance, the act provides for certain additional payment to the States. In the case of old-age assistance and aid to the blind, an additional amount representing 5 percent of the Federal matching grant may be given to a State either to meet costs of administration or to provide assistance payments.

Federal grants may be suspended in the case of an approved plan which no longer meets the requirements specified by the Social Security Act. The Board must scrutinize the actual administration of public assistance in the States in order to pass upon each quarterly request for matching grants and so exercises a continuous general supervision of the operation of State plans.

During this formative period, the Board has offered the advice and service of its staff to aid in the setting up of State plans of administration. When requested, it has aided in decisions as to methods of organization and in the formulation of State laws. Similarly it has lent to State agencies members of its own staff with special training and experience in public-assistance work. A field staff of about 15 persons has been engaged constantly in meeting the call of the States for advice and assistance. The Board has offered no set formulas but has sought, rather, to work out with the States various methods of meeting their own local problems, leaving to the States the final decision as to which method should be followed.

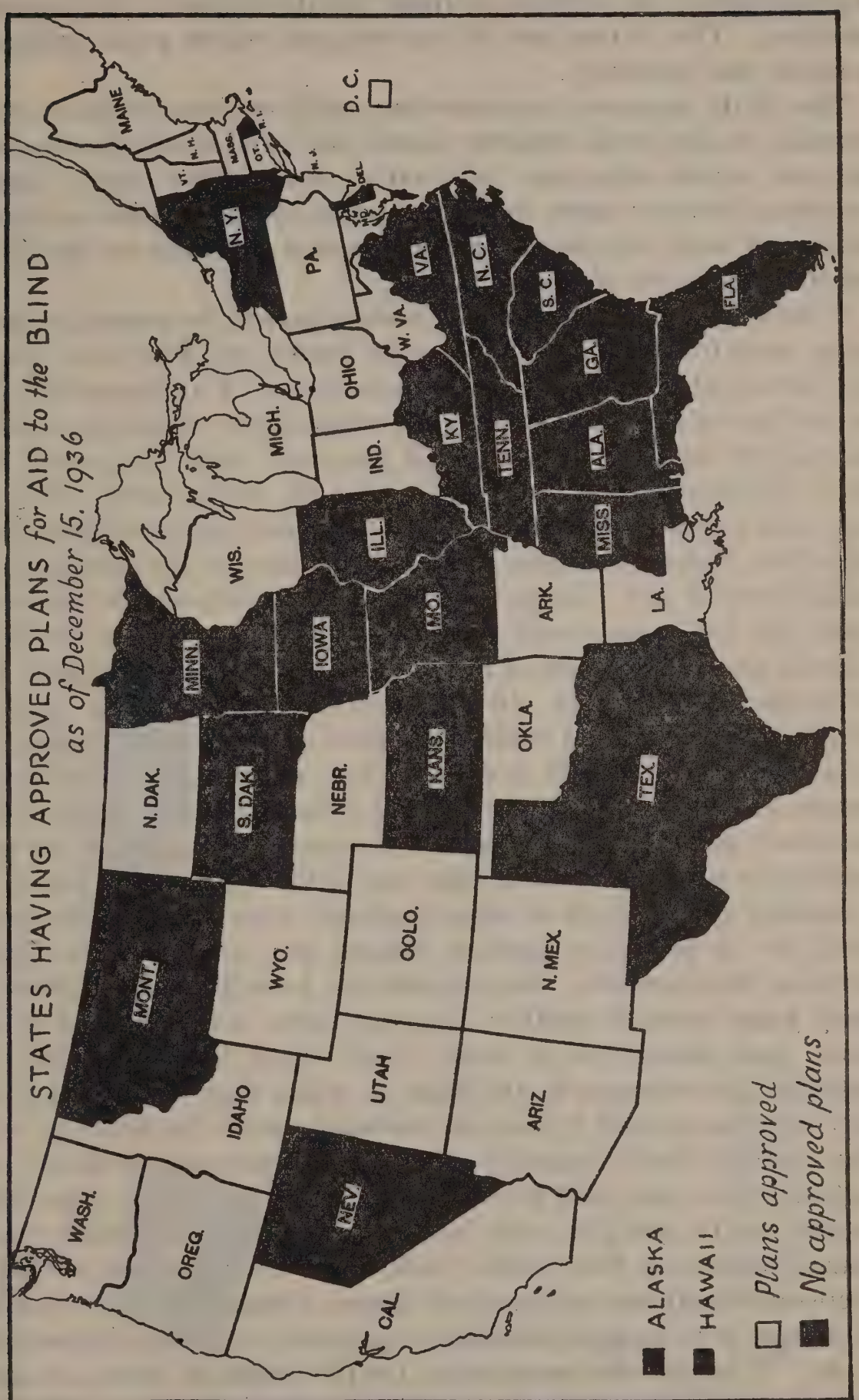
The staff of the Board has acted as a clearing house for information and as a source of professional advice. It has attempted to formulate, for the use of the States, the best procedures in interviewing and checking on the eligibility of applicants, the most efficient methods of recordkeeping and of State supervision, the basic requirements of

a fair hearing for all persons whose claims have been denied. It has been concerned also with the definition of blindness to be used in making Federal grants. Similar problems requiring definition and formulation of procedures are continuously under consideration.

There is a very real problem of obtaining personnel adequately trained and equipped to administer the public-assistance programs in the States. In some States, experience gained during the emergency relief program has made it easier to find adequate personnel and to set up an adequate organization, but in others there still is little recognition of the professional character of such work. The Board does not recommend individuals, nor does it have anything to say about qualifications, tenure, or compensation of State employees. It does urge upon the States the need for competent administrators and for minimum objective standards of training and experience. It is prepared to help any State to develop a program of training for its administrative personnel. Several States have requested aid in the establishment of merit systems. Although the State requirements of local residence of employees and lack of appreciation of the need for trained staff members offer difficulties in some cases, there has been marked progress toward the building up of competent State administrative agencies.

Both the Social Security Board and the cooperating State agencies recognize that they have only begun to develop an adequate public-welfare program. The most obvious achievement in these first months has been the extension of assistance to thousands of individuals. But these numbers, taken by themselves, may lead to mistaken conclusions. Figures of the amount of assistance received by individuals indicate that, in many States, the monthly income provided is inadequate for support by any standard one may choose as a measure. In some cases, inadequate grants are the inevitable concomitant of the limited economic resources of the State.

Among the less obvious, but deeply significant, achievements of the first year is the growing appreciation on the part of the community of the need for more adequate community services and facilities. Cash assistance may not be enough. Many individuals who do not require institutional care do need a type of medical service which is not available locally or is too costly for them to purchase individually. The fact that the Social Security Act does not permit approval of State plans which impose county residence requirements as a condition of eligibility already has made it possible for recipients of public assistance to receive types of special care available in only a certain part of their State. Thus, for the first time, many blind individuals now are able to take advantage of facilities for vocational training. There is need, however, for the extension of such facilities and the development of others on a much wider basis than at present. The

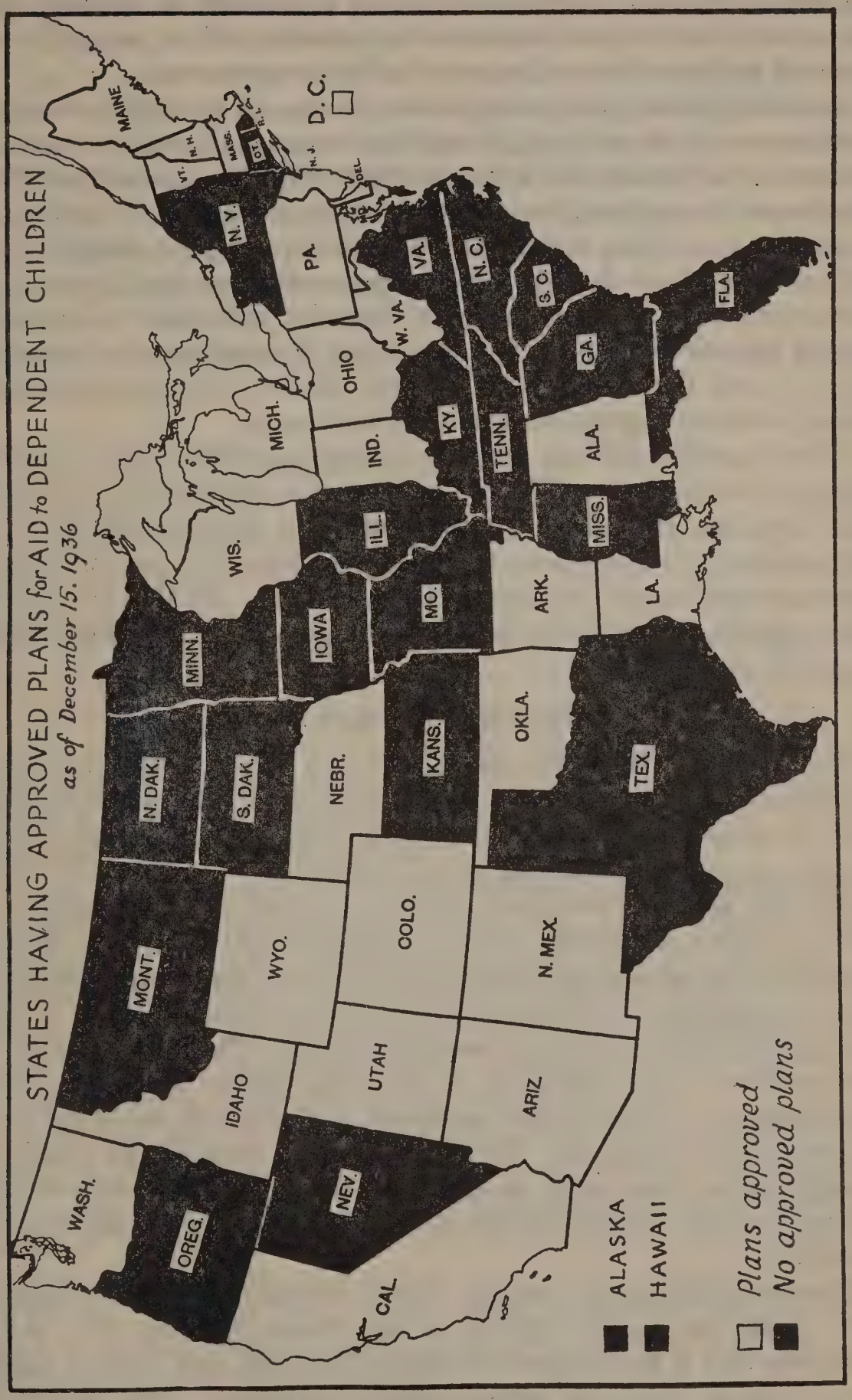

STATES HAVING APPROVED PLANS for AID to the BLIND
as of December 15, 1936
MAINE
VT.
N. H.
MASS.
CONN.
R. I.
N. J.
DEL.
D. C.
N. Y.
PA.
OHIO
W. VA.
VA.
N. C.
S. C.
GA.
FLA.
MICH.
IND.
KY.
TENN.
ALA.
MISS.
LA.
WIS.
ILL.
MO.
ARK.
MINN.
IOWA
N. DAK.
S. DAK.
NEBR.
KANS.
OKLA.
TEX.
MONT.
WYO.
COLO.
N. MEX.
IDAHO
UTAH
ARIZ
NEV.
WASH.
OREG.
CAL.
ALASKA
HAWAII
Plans approved
No approved plans

Board works closely with the Public Health Service, the Children's Bureau, the Vocational Rehabilitation Service, and with private organizations in an attempt to foster the development of community facilities. This is one part of the program where great progress is possible and necessary.

The State agencies administering public-assistance plans report monthly to the Social Security Board the number of cases receiving aid and certain minimum information about these cases. As this reporting becomes more complete and as special studies are undertaken, far more complete data will become available on the public-assistance features of the act.

It already is clear that there are certain gaps in the present program, quite aside from the fact that certain States and Territories are not yet participating in all types of assistance. Unfortunately, there are no figures to indicate what proportion of the recipients of assistance under the Social Security Act has come from the general relief rolls. Certainly many individuals over 65, many needy blind persons, and many mothers of dependent children were receiving assistance from Federal emergency relief funds prior to the passage of the Social Security Act. Large numbers of these individuals have come under the public-assistance program. Field reports from the States indicate also that persons of more than 65 are being transferred from work-relief programs to old-age assistance. To a lesser extent a similar transfer is being made of mothers of dependent children. In some localities there still is a belief that, under such circumstances, women should work for their assistance, though teachers and others interested in preventing juvenile delinquency urge that it be made possible for needy mothers to take care of their children at home.

Another group which is either excluded from aid or inadequately cared for at present comprises persons who are unable to satisfy residence requirements. Individuals who have lived in one State for many years move to another State and, after a short period of residence, find themselves in need. Under most State laws they are ineligible for assistance in the State to which they have moved until they have completed 5 years of residence, while the State in which they formerly lived frequently denies them assistance on the grounds that they have lost their previous State residence there. Since these persons are in need, in most instances they will ultimately receive financial assistance from public funds, either from emergency relief or, where settlement laws are relatively liberal, through the State poor law. There now is no Federal financial participation in either of these types of aid. It would seem economical for the States to work out agreements among themselves to provide for such individuals under the public-assistance provisions of the Social Security Act, and the question of interstate agreements of this character is under considera-


STATES HAVING APPROVED PLANS for AID to DEPENDENT CHILDREN
as of December 15, 1936
MAINE
VT.
N. H.
MASS.
CT.
R. I.
N. J.
DEL.
D. C.
N. Y.
PA.
W. VA.
VA.
N. C.
S. C.
GA.
FLA.
OHIO
KY.
TENN.
ALA.
MISS.
LA.
MICH.
IND.
ILL.
WIS.
MINN.
IOWA
MO.
ARK.
OKLA.
TEX.
KANS.
NEBR.
N. DAK.
S. DAK.
MONT.
WYO.
COLO.
N. MEX.
IDAHO
UTAH
ARIZ
NEV.
OREG.
WASH.
CAL
ALASKA
HAWAII
Plans approved
No approved plans

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tion in a number of States. As the residence requirements of the Federal act represent only the maximum permissible requirement, the Social Security Board would be in a position to approve State plans providing for such interstate agreements and to permit Federal financial participation in the cost of aid to these persons.

Another type of problem arises in the case of an aged person who may have relatives in an adjoining State who can offer him a home but are unable to furnish him with complete support. Under most State old-age assistance laws, the needy person must remain in the State in which he is receiving assistance and, consequently, is unable to live with such relatives though that arrangement often would result in a marked saving in the amount of financial assistance he requires. Similar situations occur in the programs of assistance to dependent children and the needy blind. Many States are already contemplating interstate agreements to cover such cases.

When monthly old-age benefits become payable under the Social Security Act and when benefits are payable more extensively under State laws for unemployment compensation, there should be a considerable provision of income to various groups in circumstances which now may constitute a claim on public assistance. To that extent these other permanent programs should eventually lighten the load carried by public assistance.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

The Social Security Act does not set up a system of unemployment compensation. It merely provides a framework within which States which so desire may enact the type of unemployment compensation law they consider best suited to their needs.

Title IX of the Federal act levies a pay-roll tax on employers of eight or more in certain fields of employment. It also specifies certain credits against this tax available to employers who contribute to an unemployment compensation fund established under a State law approved by the Social Security Board. The requirements for that approval, also stipulated in title IX, merely define a genuine compensation law, safeguard the funds, and prohibit use of the funds to lower labor standards. Title III of the act specifies the conditions under which a State with an approved unemployment compensation law may qualify for Federal grants to meet the costs of administering its law.

The role of the Social Security Board, therefore, consists in approving a State law under title IX of the Social Security Act, and in certifying that it meets the conditions of title III, and hence is eligible for a Federal grant for administrative expenses. The Board also determines the cost of "proper administration" of State laws and receives "such reports, in such form and containing such information as the Board may from time to time require."

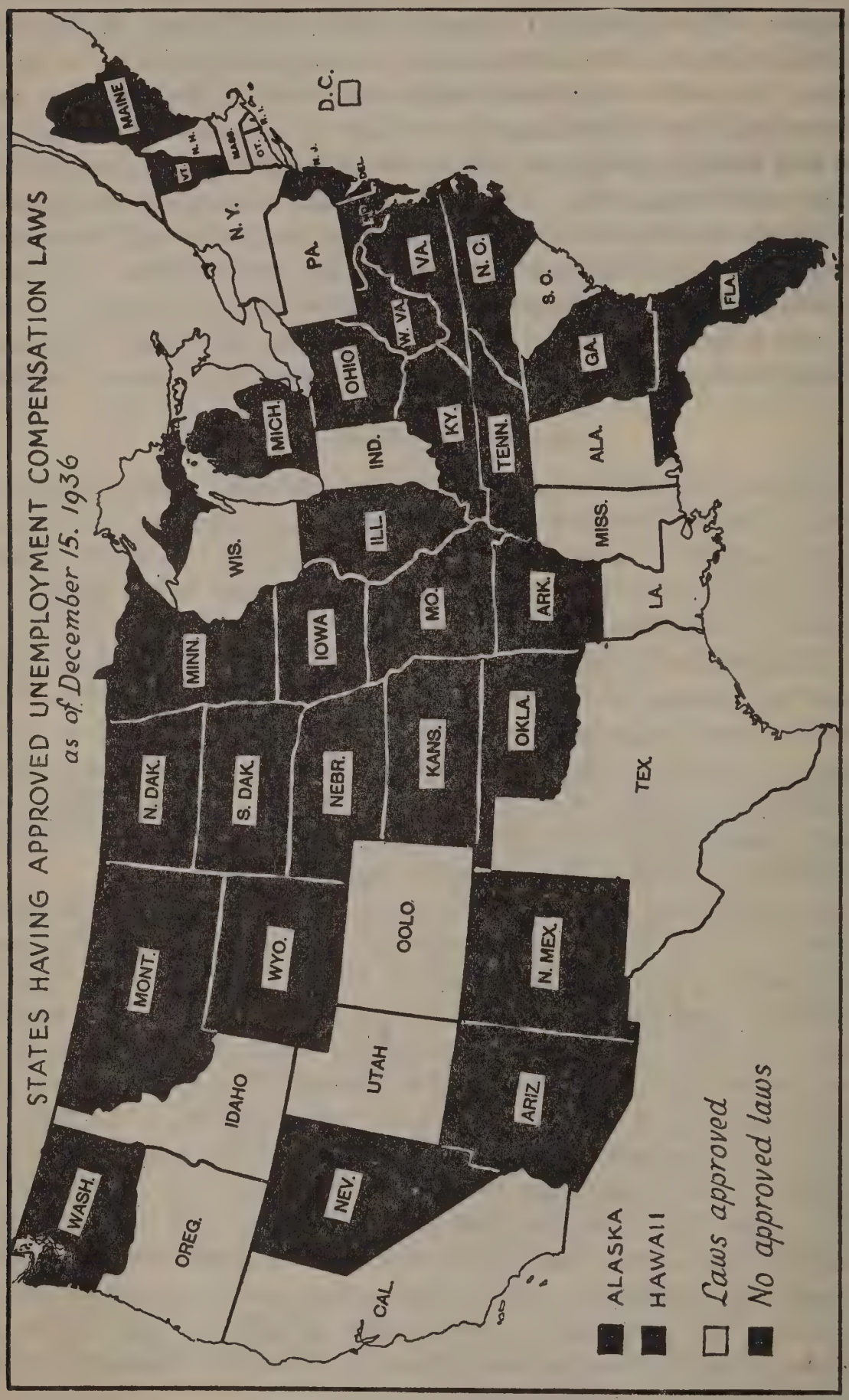
The activities arising from the Board's responsibilities in this field are centered in the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation with the assistance of the General Counsel's Office, the Bureau of Research and Statistics, and the Bureau of Accounts and Audits. When requested, the staff of the Board assists the States in drafting laws that conform with the Federal act; in setting up administrative organizations and training programs; and determining procedures, regulations, and personnel standards. The staff also assists States in the preparation of budgets submitted for grants for administration and determines procedures and policies to be used in making these grants. It acts as a clearing house for information requested by the States. It also serves as a liaison between the State agencies administering unemployment compensation and the United States Employment Service.

Legislation

The passage of the Social Security Act provided a stimulus to the States to enact laws for unemployment compensation. Wisconsin was the only State to pass such a law before 1935. While the Social Security Act was under consideration by Congress in the spring and summer of 1935, laws were enacted by Washington, Utah, New York, New Hampshire, California, and Massachusetts. Immediately following the passage of the act on August 14, unemployment compensation laws were enacted in the District of Columbia, Alabama, and Oregon. During 1936, 12 additional States passed laws before December 15. They are, in order of time: Indiana, Mississippi, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Louisiana, Idaho, Texas, Colorado, Connecticut, Arizona, Pennsylvania, and Oklahoma.

When the Social Security Act became law, it was clear that the act passed by Utah the previous year did not meet its requirements. Utah enacted a new law on August 29, 1936. The law of the State of Washington was held inoperative by the State supreme court on September 15, 1936, because of a provision which made its operation depend upon the enactment of the Federal Wagner-Doughton bill, which, according to the State court, was never passed. The Alabama law was held unconstitutional under both the State and Federal constitutions by a three-judge Federal district court on December 15, 1936. As of that date, the District of Columbia and 20 States (not including Washington) had unemployment compensation legislation, although the operation of the Alabama law was, to some extent, in abeyance. All these laws, except those of Arizona and Oklahoma, had been submitted to the Social Security Board by December 15 and had been approved under title IX.[4]

[4] Between Dec. 15 and Dec. 31 unemployment compensation laws were passed by North Carolina, New Mexico, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Virginia, Tennessee, Maine, Vermont, New Jersey, Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, and Kentucky. All these laws were submitted to and approved by the Social Security Board under title IX before the end of 1936, as were the laws of Arizona and Oklahoma.


STATES HAVING APPROVED UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS
as of December 15, 1936
MAINE
VT.
N. H.
MASS.
CONN.
R. I.
N. J.
DEL.
D.C.
N. Y.
PA.
W. VA.
VA.
N. C.
S. C.
GA.
FLA.
OHIO
MICH.
IND.
KY.
TENN.
ALA.
MISS.
ILL.
WIS.
MINN.
IOWA
MO.
ARK.
LA.
N. DAK.
S. DAK.
NEBR.
KANS.
OKLA.
TEX.
MONT.
WYO.
COLO.
N. MEX.
IDAHO
UTAH
ARIZ.
WASH.
OREG.
NEV.
CAL.
ALASKA
HAWAII
Laws approved
No approved laws

The Board has received many demands from the States for assistance in the drafting of legislation. It has responded by making its staff available to the States upon request, by distributing to the States a weekly bulletin which includes current information on unemployment compensation legislation, and by preparing two draft bills for State unemployment compensation, one of the pooled-fund type and the other of the employer-reserve type. These draft bills meet the minimum requirements of both titles of the Social Security Act and are intended to present some of the various alternative proposals which a State may consider in drafting legislation. They are in no sense "model" bills. They simply represent the best thinking of the staff on the intricate and technical problems with which such legislation is concerned. As experience develops better methods of procedure or discloses administrative or legal weaknesses in the laws, the draft bills will be revised accordingly.

Although numerous technical changes had been incorporated in new editions of the draft bills, it was felt that important substantive changes in policy could not be made without the advice of interested groups, since these draft bills are designed to reflect well-informed opinion among the public, employers, and employees. A first conference with representatives of those groups was held in December 1935. On October 27–29, 1936, a second conference with representatives of employers, employees, and experts in unemployment compensation was called to discuss proposed changes in the draft bills designed primarily to simplify recordkeeping. These discussions are being used as the basis for further revision.

Litigation involving the Federal pay-roll tax under title IX of the Social Security Act had arisen in New Jersey prior to December 1. The case involved the legal compulsion on receivers to set aside funds for the payment of the Federal tax on January 1, 1937. No decision has been rendered. On December 8, in a case in the United States District Court, Massachusetts, Judge George C. Sweeney upheld the validity of title IX. That title has likewise been upheld by the highest State courts of California and Massachusetts.

The State unemployment compensation laws of Alabama, California, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Washington have been the subject of litigation. The Rhode Island case has been dropped. In Alabama, California, Massachusetts, and Mississippi, the question of the constitutionality of the Social Security Act also is claimed to be involved, and as stated above, the California and Massachusetts courts ruled favorably on title IX. The only State law which has come before the United States Supreme Court is that of New York, in which the favorable opinion of the State court was affirmed.

GRANTS TO THE STATES

The handling of grants to the States for the expenses of administering State unemployment compensation laws has necessitated the consideration of a number of important problems by the Social Security Board. Probably the most important of these problems is that involving the extent of control which the Board should exercise over these funds and the method by which such control can be properly maintained. In order to determine the costs of proper administration, the Board has required the States to submit detailed budgets of their estimated requirements. These budgets and such additional data as are required are carefully analyzed. Each budget covers the operations of a State agency for a quarter of a year. Grants are made by quarters. Adjustments in the budgets are made by agreement between the State agency and the Board.

The question whether States must adhere strictly to the details of their adjusted budgets, or whether they may use the grants in any way they see fit, requires a balance between two opposing considerations, i. e., complete rigidity with respect to budget items or complete flexibility within major categories. The Federal act provides that if, after permitting the State agency reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard, the Board finds that the administration of the law is such that a considerable number of applicants have failed to receive benefits to which they were entitled, or that administration has failed to comply substantially with the provisions of the act, it shall make no further grants until the situation has been corrected. It is better policy to take steps to prevent such situations than to exact penalties which would interfere with the functioning of the State unemployment compensation program. For this reason, it appears that expenditures should be held to items of approved budgets.

Control must be kept to the minimum in order that the State agencies will not be unduly burdened in their administrative activities. Since the unemployment compensation administration is an agency of the State, it is subjected to such varying degrees of control as are found in the different State governments. If the administrative authority were hedged in too tightly by restrictions from both the Federal and State governments, progress would be difficult and the prime purpose of Federal grants—aid to the States—would be seriously curtailed.

When States begin to pay benefits, their unemployment compensation budgets will include funds required by State employment offices. These employment offices, if affiliated with the United States Employment Service, now obtain 50 percent of their funds from State and local governments and 50 percent from the Federal Government under the Wagner-Peyser Act. When these offices are receiving funds under

the Social Security Act and also the Wagner-Peyser Act, it may be advisable to have both budgets on a comparable annual basis. The situation has arisen in the case of Wisconsin, which completed its first 2 years of operation on July 1, 1936. It will become general when other States begin to pay benefits at the beginning of 1938.

The State employment service is the agency through which, as a rule, unemployment compensation benefits will be paid. Payment of benefits will be made by these offices, however, in addition to their regular placement functions, and the extra expenses are proper costs to be compensated by the Board. The Comptroller General has made a clear distinction between direct services and incidental and usual services. The Board, in cooperation with the United States Employment Service, has given much consideration to the problem of the allocation of funds between the State employment services and the State unemployment compensation administration. A decision was reached, in the case of Wisconsin, that the Wisconsin Industrial Commission match the maximum available Wagner-Peyser funds and that the remaining expenses of the service be paid from Social Security Board funds.

To perform its functions properly, the Board's staff must develop standards against which State administrative costs may be measured. Some determination of the maximum prices which should be paid for office furniture and equipment, maximum salary scales for personnel, and the appropriateness of rental values and other expense items must be made. If the Board disapproves of any item as unnecessary to proper administration, the State, of course, could pay that amount, if it wished, out of State funds. Considerable time and effort have been devoted to the drafting of procedure and forms to be used in connection with grants. As soon as the organization and development of the Board's accounting staff will permit, regular field audits will be made each quarter in every State, and an inventory system of equipment purchased by State agencies will be maintained. These procedures will provide valuable information in connection with the consideration of budgets and the requests for funds.

ADMINISTRATION

The responsibilities of the Social Security Board include the development of administrative procedure and standards, involving both social policy and administrative technique, and promotion of the acceptance of these standards. Among the standards promulgated were specifications for positions in State unemployment compensation administrations with a functional organization chart (March 1936), procedures for the determination of coverage (May 1936), and procedures in the collection of contributions (June 1936). The staff of

the Board also has taken an active interest in aiding and directing the development of uniform statistical data.

The immediate tasks of all new State unemployment compensation agencies are the same—to organize their own offices and staffs, to determine the employers subject to the act, and to start the collection of contributions. To this end, States must obtain quarters and equipment, make rules and regulations, and plan forms and procedures. In all these activities the Board has responded to requests of the States for assistance.

The several State laws reflect the needs of a particular State, the manner of administering other labor laws within a State, the character of State government, and the demands of local public opinion. The laws show a wide variation in the type of agency designated to administer unemployment compensation. In some States, administration has been assigned directly to the department of labor, the industrial commission, or some other preexisting State agency. In other States, administration is the responsibility of an independent commission. In every case, the State unemployment compensation agency is related to the State government in many ways, particularly through the appointment by the Governor of administrative officials and through the State's financial controls. In most States, the State treasurer is custodian of the unemployment compensation fund and the funds for administration.

Adequate State administration must take into account well-informed public opinion and the views of those directly concerned with the law as employers and employees. State agencies have made continuous effort to inform the public on the provisions of the State laws through speeches, public meetings, the use of radio and the press, and informational bulletins. In the early stage of development, when the State administrations are concentrating their attention on the collection of contributions and reports from employers, most of their effort has been devoted to informing employers of their duties under the acts. State agencies intend to stress the provision of analogous information to employees as the time of benefit payments draws nearer. Most State laws provide for direct representation of employers, employees, and the public on the State commissions or advisory councils.

Regardless of the State law, the State administration will succeed or fail in accordance with the quality of personnel selected to operate the service. Most of the State laws provide for selection of personnel on a merit or nonpartisan basis. In a number of States, selection is subject to the provisions of the State civil-service law. Other States are working on plans to install a merit system. The merit plan in operation in the Indiana unemployment compensation agency was formulated jointly by the unemployment compensation administration and the public-welfare department with the technical assistance

of the Social Security Board and the public administration service. When requested, the Board is assisting the States in formulating plans for the selection of personnel on a merit basis. Since unemployment compensation is a new development in this country, the acquisition of a skilled technical staff is a task that taxes the ingenuity of the most competent administrator.

Special training for the administration of unemployment compensation is essential. Such a training program should include an examination of the problem of unemployment, the past methods of dealing with it, the development of unemployment compensation in this country and abroad, the events which led up to the enactment of the Social Security Act, the provisions of the act, and an analysis of existing State laws. The close tie-up between unemployment compensation and the employment service makes it necessary for the staff of each agency to have a knowledge of the methods and objectives of the other In addition, advance knowledge is needed of the type of problems which available experience suggests as probable in the actual administration of the law. The whole training program must be oriented definitely toward the situation which will obtain when benefits are payable. Without some such program as has been outlined, the unemployment compensation administration would develop into an organization which merely collects and pays out money, with little appreciation of its larger responsibility.

Once the State administration is organized and funds are allotted to it, the first task to be performed is a determination of what employers are subject to the law. Technical problems of coverage have beset every State administration, especially in certain types of employment in which the employer-employee relationship is not clear. Answers to these questions are important from the point of view of the State administration and are significant in their effect on the future course of many employer-employee relations. If decisions on such matters are made uniformly throughout the United States, within the limits possible under the varying provisions of State laws and with reference to the rulings of the Bureau of Internal Revenue on similar matters, much confusion on the part of both employers and employees will be avoided. By acting as a clearing agency for the States, the Board can keep each State informed concerning the regulations of all other State commissions. In this way, prompt decisions will be facilitated and will be made on the basis of actual experience and a knowledge of the problems that accompany any specific answer.

The question of interstate employment is one of the most difficult before State agencies. It has been the subject of long study and discussion at every interstate conference. The State laws have not answered this question uniformly. Some of them cover the entire

employment in which all or the greater part of the work is performed in the State. Others cover the entire employment when service performed elsewhere is incidental to the service within the State, provided no contributions on such service are required by another State. Still others include service under a contract of hire made within the State if some service also is performed in the State and provided no contributions on such services are required by another State. Regardless of the definition of interstate employment in the State law, every State must meet the problem of determining to which State contributions are to be paid for those workers who perform services in more than one State.

It is clear that the question of interstate coverage cannot be met by individual State action alone. Uniformity of treatment by the different State agencies is essential. It is evident also that some method of handling must be evolved whereby the employer and worker can know in advance, insofar as is possible, not only in which State contributions are to be paid but also in which State benefits will accrue. Laws which define employment as services in which all or the greater part of the work is performed within the State definitely limit the State agency in handling this problem and will need amendment. It is believed that consideration of three tests in the order mentioned will largely solve the problem if accepted by the States. First, the place of employment, including service within the State and service without the State which is incidental to service within the State, will determine in what State interstate employment will be covered. Secondly, if the place of employment is not readily determinable because service is performed in more than one State, the office or headquarters from which the employee receives direction or control, if some work is performed in that State, should be the determining factor. If neither of these tests is applicable, the individual's residence shall be the final determinant if some work is performed in that State. In this way, the State most concerned with the worker and the one in which it would be most convenient for him to apply for and receive benefits is the State in which he is covered.

In order to obtain a list of covered employers, most of the States prepared an initial statement (or status report) to be filed by employers indicating their acceptance of coverage under the act or claiming exemption from it on the basis of excluded employment or inadequate number of employees. This initial statement was sent to a large mailing list of employers in the State, made up from the records of other State agencies, such as the department of labor, the workmen's compensation commission, the tax commission, and various directories. The returns from employers acknowledging coverage constituted the nucleus of the list of subject employers to be circularized for contributions at an early date before the full list of covered employers

was determined. Another group of returns could be eliminated as representing employing units clearly not subject to the act. Doubtful cases and employers who did not respond have had to be followed up by correspondence by the State commission or by field agents.

The determination of coverage is a continuing process. The spread of information concerning the State act, the collection of the Federal tax in January 1937, and the work of field agents of the State commission will increase the list of employers in each State in the next few months. It will be increased also as new concerns are established and as existing businesses reach sufficient size to come under a State law which specifies coverage in terms of number of employees. A detailed study is being made of the methods used by the States in determining covered employers in order that States with new laws may benefit from their experience.

In order to obtain comparable statistics on employment and pay rolls from the various States, it has been planned to classify employers by industry groups through assigning to each employer a serial number which reflects the major industrial classification. The Bureau of Research and Statistics of the New York State Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance studied the problem with the cooperation of the Federal Central Statistical Board, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and other agencies. A classification using a 2-digit number for industrial identification was recommended. While different from classifications used by the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, this number will make it possible to compare unemployment statistics with earlier figures compiled by Federal agencies and with the continuing series of the Bureau of Labor Statistics on wages, hours, and employment. This classification was approved by the Social Security Board.

The State agencies have been concerned with the problem of collecting contributions from employers and of determining what report forms shall accompany contributions. Under all State laws, contributions represent a definite proportion of wages, usually amounting to 90 percent of the Federal tax. Some State laws have provided for contributions from employees also, but only in Alabama (beginning May 1), California, and New Hampshire did employee contributions begin in 1936. All the States have faced such problems as the frequency of collecting contributions, definition of the wage base for contributions, and information to be included on the reports submitted by employers. With the exception of Wisconsin, where contributions have been paid since July 1, 1934, they accrue in most States on wages payable for employment after January 1, 1936.

All States have provided for a summary report to be filed with payments of contributions. These reports require a statement of wages paid for employment over the period specified and the percentage

calculation of contributions based on those wages. The particular items on the report were largely determined by the requirements of the State act. Some States require a statement of the amount of the total pay roll, the payments to excluded employees, and, by subtraction, the payments for employment as defined in the State act.

The most important problem in regard to contributions is the determination of the basis upon which they are to be collected—namely, the determination of wages of covered employees. The regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue are useful in interpreting the definitions of employments and wages, although the presence of varying definitions in State laws precludes complete reliance upon them. Questions involving remuneration other than money wages represent an important aspect of this problem. All the State laws define wages to include sums payable for personal services, including commissions, bonuses, and the money value of remuneration payable in any medium other than cash. The majority of the State laws include in their definition of wages or remuneration some provision concerning gratuities.

The purpose of these provisions is obvious—to make certain that contributions are collected and benefits paid on the basis of total earnings. The problem of the State agencies has been to make certain that all "other remuneration" was reported. All define wages in the instructions for filling out the contribution report form. These instructions have distinguished payments in kind which are handled as deductions and payments in kind which are in addition to or in lieu of money wages. The former are of no concern to the agency, since contributions are based on gross money wages; regulations establish the minimum cash value of the latter. The experience of the States will furnish valuable information concerning the prevalence of payments in kind and of tips, the amount of such payments, and the problem of securing contributions on them.

The States have found it necessary to inform the employers as to the records they must keep for individual employees in order to determine benefits when these become payable. Most State acts base benefits on full-time weekly wages and provide a formula for the determination of such wages in terms of full-time weekly hours, recorded weekly hours, and earnings, or in terms of the proportion of an employee's earnings in that quarter in the preceding period in which his earnings were highest.

Opinion is divided as to the best method of obtaining these records for individual employees. The commissions, especially those with a background of workmen's compensation experience, feel that they are not interested in an employee's record until he is out of work. On that occasion, the employer must file a severance report of the employee's hours and earnings for the entire period of his employment covered by the law, which eventually will run up to 5 years in most

States. Other commissions have believed that they must assume responsibility for accumulating records of employment, hours, and earnings of individual employees week by week because of the risk of loss of the employer's records, especially if the law includes extra benefits for long service; the impossibility of checking the records with the employee concerned when employment has lasted for a long time; and the necessity for estimating the demands to be made upon the funds. Most of the latter commissions have agreed to accept either a special report by the employer or a carbon or photostat copy of the employer's pay roll if it contains all the necessary data.

Meanwhile several different methods are being tried. California and Oregon have used severance reports, and Mississippi and New Hampshire have used pay-roll reporting. The District of Columbia is requiring pay-roll reports from employers with less than eight employees and from all employers for their temporary employees; for all other employees, severance reports. Other States also feel that a system of mixed reports is the best solution. These States would require full pay-roll reporting by all employers unless they can meet certain tests of stability of employment. In the latter case, the employers will be allowed to file a severance report when an employment is terminated, giving the record of the individual's employment, wages, and hours for the full period of employment covered by the act. When employees receive fixed stipends, an even simpler method can be used. In that case, the employer is able to file a copy of his pay roll for an initial pay period and then report monthly on accessions, separations, and changes in salary scales or in working time for any employee. Under those circumstances, the notice of separation does not need to include any back record, since the necessary data are on file in the commission's office. The Board is studying State experience with both kinds of reports in order that it may serve as a clearing-house for information requested by the States.

Two years hence the State unemployment compensation administrations will begin the actual payment of unemployment benefits. Payment of benefits to interstate employees, like coverage of this group, presents considerable difficulty. Much study has been given to this subject. At the present time, it is believed necessary that the State laws contain a general provision for reciprocal agreements with the Federal Government and with other State governments in order to handle benefit payments for interstate employees.

The question of benefit procedure involves consideration of three points: the necessary records to be kept; registration for unemployment benefit and cooperation with the employment service; and machinery for the adjudication of claims for benefit.

Up to the present time, only Wisconsin has actually begun to pay benefits. By November 1, 1936, that State had issued 7,111 checks

to 4,750 beneficiaries and had paid out a total of $61,217 in benefits. The experience of Wisconsin will yield useful information upon which procedure for benefit payments will be developed.

Under the terms of most of the State laws, the waiting period before benefits are payable to an unemployed worker starts when he registers at an employment office after losing his previous job. Even in Wisconsin, where a well-functioning employment service has been in existence for some time, there has been need to expand the service both as to the number of offices and the size of staffs in order to handle the problem of registering applicants for benefit. The Wisconsin commission has attempted to meet this problem by dispatching members of the staff from one office to another to take care of peak loads occasioned by large lay-offs in smaller centers.

The entire procedure for benefit payments depends upon the degree of cooperation between the unemployment compensation administration and the State employment service. Unless such cooperation is worked out well in advance of the actual payment of benefits, so that uniformity may be obtained in the use of forms and records and in the handling of mutual problems, the job of paying benefits will be inadequately performed. If benefit procedure swamps the placement facilities of the employment service, which have been built up with great difficulty over a period of time, unemployment compensation will not function as has been intended. The payment of benefits must always be the alternative to placement. The employment service has the task of adjusting itself both to new methods and to a new type of applicant, in particular the white-collar or highly skilled individual who seldom has used public employment offices.

When benefits become payable, the State administrations will be faced with a further activity—that is, the settlement of contested claims. It is specified in the Social Security Act that a State in order to be eligible for grants for administering unemployment compensation must provide "opportunity for a fair hearing, before an impartial tribunal, for all individuals whose claims for unemployment compensation are denied."

The Social Security Act requires that the States must "make such reports in such form and containing such information as the Board may from time to time require." Information coming into the State administrations is expected to yield more complete data on employment, hours, and pay rolls than are now available. These data can be assembled as a byproduct in accounting for contributions. Obviously, data will not be comparable from State to State because of the difference in coverage in State acts. Nevertheless, they will be more complete than any figures hitherto available.

As yet, State agencies have had little time for long-run planning of statistical or research programs. Such programs are specified in most of the State acts and will be necessary for effective administration.

The Social Security Board has not yet required formal statistical reports from the States, except reports on expenditures of grants. The Board has decided upon the statistical reports to be required and will begin as soon as possible to collect comparable basic data. It will be some time, however, before the statistics gathered by the States can supplement the series already developed by the Federal Government.

SERVICES ADMINISTERED BY FEDERAL AGENCIES OTHER THAN THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

The social security program formulated in the Social Security Act is not limited to the functions lodged in the Social Security Board. Important parts of the program are administered by other Federal agencies. Programs under titles of the act which deal with maternal and child-health services, child-welfare services, and services for crippled children are administered by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor. The Office of Education in the Department of the Interior is responsible for the program of vocational rehabilitation. The Public Health Service in the Treasury Department is charged with an enlarged program of research and State aid in the field of public health. The following statements have been prepared for this report through the courtesy of these agencies.

The extensive functions allocated in the act to the Treasury Department have been outlined in various parts of this report.

MATERNAL AND CHILD-WELFARE SERVICES

The Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor is responsible for the administration of title V, parts 1, 2, and 3 of the Social Security Act, relating to maternal and child-health services, services to crippled children, and rural child-welfare services. To administer these programs, three divisions have been established in the Children's Bureau: The Maternal and Child-Health Division, the Crippled Children's Division, and the Child-Welfare Division. Two units, the public-health nursing unit and the State audits unit, serve these divisions, which also receive service from the statistical, editorial, and administrative divisions of the Bureau. The work of the Children's Bureau has been carried on in close collaboration with other agencies of the Federal Government responsible for the administration of parts of the social security program. Advisory committees, appointed by the Secretary of Labor and including representatives of medical, nursing, welfare, and citizens' groups, have given valuable service in the development of general policies.

The provisions of the portions of the act for which the Children's Bureau is responsible may be summarized briefly as follows:

Part 1 of title V of the act, dealing with maternal and child-health services, authorizes an annual appropriation of $3,800,000, including $2,820,000 (fund A) to be allotted by the Secretary of Labor, $20,000 to each State and $1,800,000 on the basis of live births, all to be matched dollar for dollar by State or State and local funds; and $980,000 (fund B) to be allotted by the Secretary of Labor on the basis of the financial need of the State for assistance in carrying out its plan, as determined after taking into consideration the number of live births in the State. The services made possible by this aid are to be developed especially in rural areas and areas suffering from severe economic distress. Grants are made on the basis of plans submitted by the State health agencies and are approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau on finding that they conform to the seven conditions specified in the act.

Part 2 of title V, services for crippled children, authorizes an annual appropriation of $2,850,000 to be allotted by the Secretary of Labor, $20,000 to each State, and $1,830,000 on the basis of number of crippled children in need of care and cost of furnishing services to them. The entire amount must match, dollar for dollar, State or State and local funds. Like the maternal and child-health services, these services are to be developed especially in rural areas and areas suffering from severe economic distress. Grants are to be made on the basis of plans submitted by a State agency and are approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau on finding that they conform to the six conditions specified in the act.

Part 3 of title V, child-welfare services, authorizes an annual appropriation of $1,500,000 to be allotted to the States by the Secretary of Labor, $10,000 to each State and the remainder according to rural population, for use by cooperating State public-welfare agencies on the basis of plans developed jointly by the State agency and the Children's Bureau. The funds are to be used (1) for paying part of the cost of district, county, or other local public-welfare services for homeless, dependent, and neglected children and children in danger of becoming delinquent, in areas predominantly rural; and (2) for developing State services for the encouragement and assistance of adequate methods of community child-welfare organization in areas predominantly rural and other areas of special need.

Payments to the States for maternal and child-health services and services to crippled children are to be made quarterly on the basis of estimates of expenditures under the plan and State or local funds available for matching. The time of payment for child-welfare services is not specified in the act, but, in practice, the same quarterly method has been followed since July 1, 1936. For the purposes of the act the term "State" includes Alaska, the District of Columbia, and

Hawaii, so that there are 51 jurisdictions to which grants may be made.

The Children's Bureau is directed to make such studies and investigations as will promote the efficient operation of the portions of the act for which it is responsible, and the Secretary of Labor is authorized to make rules and regulations necessary for the efficient administration of the functions with which he is charged.

The first appropriations under the Social Security Act were included in the Supplemental Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1936, approved February 11, 1936, and were available for payments to States, on the basis of approved plans, for the 5-month period February 1 to June 30. It was provided that allotments should be made on the basis of five-twelfths of the annual sums authorized. The actual amounts appropriated were as follows:

Maternal and child-health services	$1, 580, 000
Services for crippled children	1, 187, 000
Child-welfare services	625, 000
Federal administration	150, 000

During the 5-month period ended June 30, 1936, the following plans were submitted and approved:

	Submitted	*Approved*
Maternal and child-health services	51	49
Crippled children's services	44	38
Child-welfare services	40	34

The two State plans for maternal and child-health services were submitted by Illinois and Oregon but not approved during the period ended June 30, 1936. An Illinois plan for the fiscal year 1937 has been approved, and the Oregon plan is under review. Plans for crippled children's and child-welfare services, which were submitted but not approved during the period, were held up by legal or administrative difficulties which have been overcome in some States since the beginning of the new fiscal year. By December 15, 47 States, Alaska, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii were cooperating in the maternal and child-health program; 39 States, Alaska, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii, in the crippled-children's program; and 41 States and the District of Columbia, in the child-welfare program. It is probable that within the current year nearly all the States will be cooperating under all three types of services.

Payments made to the States for the period ended June 30, 1936, totaled $2,212,882.67, distributed as follows:

[These figures include payments made after June 30, for the quarter ended June 30]

Maternal and child-health services	$1, 252, 436. 22
Fund A (matching State or local funds)	952, 404. 70
Fund B (matching not required)	300, 031. 52
Services to crippled children (matching State or local funds)	732, 492. 33
Child-welfare services	227, 954. 12

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PUBLIC HEALTH

The United States Public Health Service is responsible for the administration of title VI of the Social Security Act, which provides for stimulating additional public-health activities. Under this title, appropriations are authorized each year for the United States Public Health Service for two purposes: first, to assist the States, counties, health districts, and other subdivisions of the States in establishing and maintaining adequate public-health services; and, second, to investigate nationally important problems of disease and sanitation. Sums in the amount of $3,333,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, and $8,000,000 for 1937 were made available to the Public Health Service for making allotments to assist the States. Additional sums of $375,000 for 1936 and $1,320,000 for 1937 were granted to the Service for scientific research.

It is specified in the act that, in making allotments, account shall be taken of population, special health problems, and financial needs in different States. It is indicated also that there shall be conference and consultation between the States, Territories, and Federal authorities in connection with the various services.

Although the sums indicated under title VI seem small in comparison with the amounts to be expended under certain other titles, it is probable, nevertheless, that the results of these expenditures will be markedly effective in stimulating new efforts in the field of public health. A wise distribution of the funds, accompanied by necessary investigation preliminary to an allocation of funds, will bring a better understanding of the nature and extent of the problem; and the availability of even relatively small amounts will enable the employment of new officers and the building up of administrative machinery which will serve as a basis for later improvements in local health work.

The regulations of the Surgeon General for the fiscal year 1937 provide that, to be eligible for payment of allotments, a State must submit a comprehensive statement of the present State health organization, programs, and budget; proposed plans for extending and improving the administrative functions of the State department of health; and proposed plans for extending and improving local (county, district, city) health services. It is required also that budgets be submitted in connection with plans on which the quarterly allotments are made. Balances unexpended by a State at the end of a quarter need not be returned to the common fund, but may still be applied to the project for which they were intended or to new projects meeting the approval of the Surgeon General. By requiring such plans and budgets, the Public Health Service provides a businesslike method of handling the appropriations and hopes also to insure greater uniformity in the various State programs and to arouse in State and community

groups who administer the funds an increased consciousness of health needs and of progressive public-health methods.

The regulations provide for stimulation of local and State appropriations for public-health purposes by requiring that all funds allotted on the bases of population and special health problems match, dollar for dollar, funds provided by the State. At least 50 percent of a State's matching fund must represent new appropriations. Allotments on the basis of financial needs do not require matching. It is expressly stated that allotments under title VI are for the purpose of supplementing State or local appropriations and may not be used to replace such appropriations.

Allotments to the States for the year ending June 30, 1937, have been made at the rate of 57½ percent for distribution on the basis of population, 22½ percent for special health problems including the training of personnel, and 20 percent according to financial needs. The sum of $1,001,186 has been set aside from the special health-problems fund for the training of personnel: $888,186 to be distributed among the States in the same proportion as the sum of the allotments to a State bears to the whole; and $113,000 for special facilities for personnel training.

The moneys made available for general research purposes have enabled the Service to strengthen its program along established lines and to push out in new directions. Special attention has been devoted to research in industrial hygiene and venereal disease.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF THE PHYSICALLY DISABLED

Vocational rehabilitation of the physically disabled obviously is one of the phases of a complete program of social security inasmuch as the placement of the disabled in gainful employment is a distinct contribution to the relief of unemployment. It was logical, therefore, that this service should be included in the provisions of the Social Security Act. The cost of maintaining a disabled person at public expense ranges from $300 to $500 per year. The average cost of rehabilitating a disabled person is $300. The average earning capacity of rehabilitated persons is from $16 to $20 per week. Thus, the investment of public funds in such a service is economically sound. It is, furthermore, in line with sound social policy to develop agencies which assist disabled persons to find their place in normal work and living. Social security means, ultimately, the security of the individual in the contacts and relationships which make up his daily life.

The national program of vocational rehabilitation of the physically disabled was inaugurated under an act of Congress approved June 2, 1920. The Federal act provides for financial aid to the States in carrying on the work. At the present time, 45 States and Hawaii and Puerto Rico cooperate with the Federal Government in the mainte-

nance of vocational rehabilitation service for their physically handicapped citizens. There is a similar program also in the District of Columbia, established under a special act of Congress, approved February 23, 1929. The three States which do not operate rehabilitation programs are Delaware, Kansas, and Vermont.

Vocational rehabilitation is a service of preparation of permanently physically disabled persons for employment and of their placement in employment. The service comprises vocational advisement, vocational training, prosthesis, placement, and follow-up. All persons of working age without regard to sex, race, and origin of disability may apply for the service. They must, however, be vocationally handicapped to be eligible for the service.

The organic act expires June 30, 1937, but the Social Security Act provides for its permanent extension, in addition to making a substantial increase in authorization of appropriations for financial aid to the States.

Under the impetus of increased appropriations from the Federal Government and because of the natural growth of the work, the State rehabilitation programs have been materially expanded during the past fiscal year. Reports received from the States by the United States Office of Education, the agency which administers the Federal act, show that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, 10,388 disabled persons were vocationally rehabilitated and placed in remunerative employment. In addition, many hundreds of disabled persons, ineligible for rehabilitation service under the Federal act, were assisted in obtaining employment by other agencies established to serve them, through cooperation with State rehabilitation departments. On July 1, 1936, 40,000 disabled persons were on the active rolls of the cooperating States; that is to say, they were in some process leading to vocational rehabilitation.

By the close of the past fiscal year, Hawaii and Puerto Rico were certified for the first time to receive Federal funds for rehabilitation work. It is expected that, during the current year, the remaining three States not as yet engaged in rehabilitation service will participate in the national program.

COOPERATIVE RELATIONS WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

Nearly all the activities carried on under the Social Security Act may be regarded as a project in cooperative effort, involving many different Federal agencies and the States in a far-reaching program which will concern millions of human beings. Many of these cooperating agencies are stipulated in the law; the place of others is inherent in the problems of administration.

An important phase of the cooperative relations between Federal agencies in social security administration lies in the interrelationships

of agencies which approve State plans and divisions of the Treasury Department. The procedure is similar under the various forms of Federal grants to the States, including the three forms of public assistance and the grants for administrative expenses under approved State unemployment compensation laws handled by the Social Security Board, as well as the grants administered by other agencies.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has issued regulations (Regulations 90 and 91, 1936) relating to the collection of taxes under titles VIII and IX. The Board has taken part in numerous conferences with the Bureau and representatives of the States to assist in working out satisfactory procedures.

Another outstanding illustration of cooperation between the Board and other Federal agencies lay in the arrangement between the Post Office Department and the Board, whereby the former assumed responsibility for certain services in the inauguration of the Federal old-age benefits plan. By the method outlined elsewhere, the task was decentralized and so resolved into manageable proportions.

The public employment offices in the States play an important role in the administration of laws for unemployment compensation. The Bureau of Unemployment Compensation and the United States Employment Service have set up two liaison committees: The one to keep informed as to progress in their common task, the other to plan procedure and forms for use in paying unemployment compensation benefits.

The Central Statistical Board rendered active assistance in connection with the statistical data to be required on employers' returns in connection with the administration of unemployment compensation. It organized a committee on employment and pay rolls, which included representatives of the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Treasury, the New York State Department of Labor, as well as the Social Security Board. The committee reviewed various procedures and forms to be used in administration. Similar joint review, confined to procedure and forms for collection of the excise tax under title IX, was carried on by the Board's Bureau of Accounts and Audits with the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The development of an industrial classification system suitable for joint usage and the delimiting of suitable areas for administration and statistical reporting also were subjects for cooperative action, involving committees from such Government organizations as the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Mines, the Bureau of the Census, the Central Statistical Board, and the Works Progress Administration, as well as the United States Employment Service and the Social Security Board. In connection with the preparation of draft bills for unemployment compensation, the Division of Labor Standards of the Department of Labor provided helpful assistance,

especially on such practical problems as the selection of the State administrative agency and the integration of this program with other State activities.

Assistance also was rendered in certain matters of personnel through the cooperation of Federal agencies. The Central Statistical Board aided in the construction of a civil-service examination for the selection of junior personnel for research positions in the Social Security Board and other Government agencies. Several bureaus cooperated in giving the basic-training course for new employees of the Board, among them the Children's Bureau, the Public Health Service, and the Vocational Rehabilitation Service.

A somewhat different type of cooperation between Federal agencies has been developed by the General Accounting Office and the Board's Bureau of Accounts and Audits. Like all Government agencies, the Board was required to adopt financial and accounting forms which would meet with the approval of the General Accounting Office. For this purpose, a representative of the General Accounting Office was assigned to the Board's Bureau of Accounts and Audits in October 1935, so that the necessary forms and systems could be worked out and the approvals obtained prior to receipt of appropriations. This permitted the Board to begin the payment of grants to the States without delay when congressional appropriations became available in February 1936.

In matters of litigation pertaining to the act, the Board maintains a close working relationship with the Department of Justice. There have been frequent consultations on methods of handling litigation and on the preparation of briefs.

To describe the activities of Federal bureaus cooperating with the Board in research studies is almost to call the roll of Federal research agencies. For instance, studies of the problems of agricultural labor and its definition for purposes of the Social Security Act involved connections with various bureaus in the Department of Agriculture, the Resettlement Administration, the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Works Progress Administration. A special study of the practices of other Federal agencies in administering grants-in-aid included research involving another group of Federal agencies, among them the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture. Studies dealing with the financial aspects of the act and of social security problems similarly utilized the knowledge of the business and financial bureaus of the Federal Government.

The Social Security Board and the Works Progress Administration have entered into an arrangement which will utilize personnel and facilities of both organizations in the collection of current statistics of general public relief. A staff of professional and clerical personnel has been assigned to work under the joint auspices of the Works

Progress Administration and the Social Security Board. This staff will have responsibility for the collection and analysis of the monthly relief statistics. Field work in connection with the current reporting will be a joint responsibility, although it is expected that, in most States, field work will be performed by the statistical field representatives of the Board. This plan, it is hoped, will result in considerable economy in field work, as well as a convenience to State departments administering both general relief and relief from special funds. To facilitate this joint program, an advisory committee on collection of general relief statistics has been appointed.

Studies of trends in the labor market also involved cooperation with the appropriate Federal agencies. The Bureau of Labor Statistics collaborated in collecting data on employment trends in various industries and is collaborating in studies in progress dealing with the adequacy of the price system as a device for the stabilization of employment. Other detailed studies of the labor market from payroll records have been planned with the aid of the National Research Project of the Works Progress Administration.

An interesting cooperative link has been developed with the Department of Justice. The Department has requested the assistance of the Division of Public-Assistance Statistics of the Board in compiling a directory of social agencies concerned with delinquency.

RESEARCH, PUBLIC INFORMATION, AND PERSONNEL

RESEARCH

Three distinct types of research stand out as practicable and necessary under the Social Security Act. Progress has been made along each of these lines. The first has to do with the collection and presentation of basic data accumulated for the most part as a byproduct of the operation of the act. A monthly bulletin on public-assistance statistics for the United States is compiled. Current statistics on general public relief, formerly collected by the Division of Research, Statistics, and Records of the Works Progress Administration, now are being collected and published by a staff working under the joint auspices of the Works Progress Administration and the Board. The Board is responsible also for the continuation of the urban relief series, a series established by the Children's Bureau in 1932 through the merger of relief data assembled previously by the Bureau and the Russell Sage Foundation. Monthly data are collected on public and private relief expenditures and cases in 120 urban areas. The Children's Bureau retains responsibility for the collection of the relief data from the areas included in its project for the registration of social statistics and forwards the data to the Social Security Board; the Board collects the data from the remaining 75 areas. Substantial

progress also has been made in estimating probable coverage, State by State, of unemployment compensation laws and probable factors affecting the financing of State unemployment compensation laws.

Under the second objective, the Board has inaugurated a series of research projects dealing with administrative problems which develop in connection with the operation of the act. These studies include such topics as procedures for employment offices with respect to unemployment compensation, proposals for State unemployment compensation legislation, methods of interstate cooperation under the social security program, classification schemes for assignment of account numbers to be used in the administration of unemployment compensation and old-age benefits, and methods of control over grants to States for administrative purposes.

The third type of research activity deals with what may be called the long-term economic program. It is necessary to know not only the amount and duration of existing unemployment but also the long-term trends in markets, technology, business organization, and their effect upon employment. Studies showing the scope of such factors as revealed by the examination of specific industries have been started for mining, for rayon, and for the boot and shoe industry. An extensive analysis of the experience of American trade-unions with unemployment compensation has been undertaken. A series of inquiries into the problems of migration and mobility of labor is in progress. One such inquiry is based on a study of the records of transfers between local unions of the International Association of Machinists; the migration of southern workers into the Michigan automobile industry is being studied in cooperation with the University of Michigan and the Works Progress Administration; and another study involves analyses of personnel records of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Other projected studies include an examination of labor migration into the rubber industry; a study of the habitual migrant worker; and a study of current hiring records of a group of factories, planned in cooperation with the Personnel Research Federation. A statistical analysis of census data on agricultural employment is under way, together with an examination into economic factors affecting the definition of such employment and a survey of the mobility of agricultural labor and its relation to industrial employment. A study is in process which attempts to analyze the special employment problems of the small firm.

Further groups of problems arise primarily from the financing of the Social Security Act. A number of studies deal with economic and financial resources of the Nation and closely related conditions affecting the size and type of benefits. Other studies consider the actual financial operations under the several titles of the act, including the possible effect of cyclical fluctuations on sources of funds

and benefits. Special attention is being given to the investment of reserves and the effect of trust funds on the national economy. The varying fiscal capacities of the States are under review. Other studies examine the economic effects of various forms of taxation.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

While the Board seeks to establish the lines of sound public policy through its research studies, it must be equally active in keeping the public informed as to its aims and activities in the interests of efficient administration. Sound research and able administration will be of little avail unless those who are vitally affected by the act understand their rights, duties, and obligations under it. The magnitude of the public demand for information may be gaged by the fact that more than 114,000 requests for information from Congress, the press, and the general public were answered during the 11 months ended December 1, 1936.

The Informational Service was organized to fulfill this pressing responsibility as it devolves upon the Board. The Service answered over 30,000 inquiries by letter in the 11 months, January 1 to December 1, 1936, in addition to 36,000 telephone calls. It issued 212 press releases during the first 11 months of 1936, most of which dealt with the provisions of the act or endeavored to correct certain misinterpretations that became current. The Informational Service has prepared a series of 10 circulars for general circulation on the provisions of the Social Security Act, Federal old-age benefits, unemployment compensation, and public assistance. During the first 11 months of 1936, a total of 66,651,682 copies of informational literature was distributed. A reference library which includes a legislative reference section and a law section implements these informational activities of the Board and is useful to all members of the staff. In order that the Board may be properly informed regarding public opinion and interest in the social security program as reflected in the daily and periodical press, close cooperation has been worked out with the Government's general Press Intelligence Service.

Special attention has been given to supplying information to employers and employees in order that the two major groups of the population directly affected by the act may be acquainted with its significance. In this connection, as in others, the Board works in close cooperation and complete harmony with the Bureau of Internal Revenue, which is entrusted with the collection of taxes imposed by the act. Particular efforts have been made to reach individuals through trade and labor organizations. Similar work is carried on among a wide variety of other groups whose knowledge of the act will prove helpful to its administration. Such groups as civic organizations, social workers, women's clubs, and veterans', religious, and

educational organizations come in contact with this activity of the Informational Service.

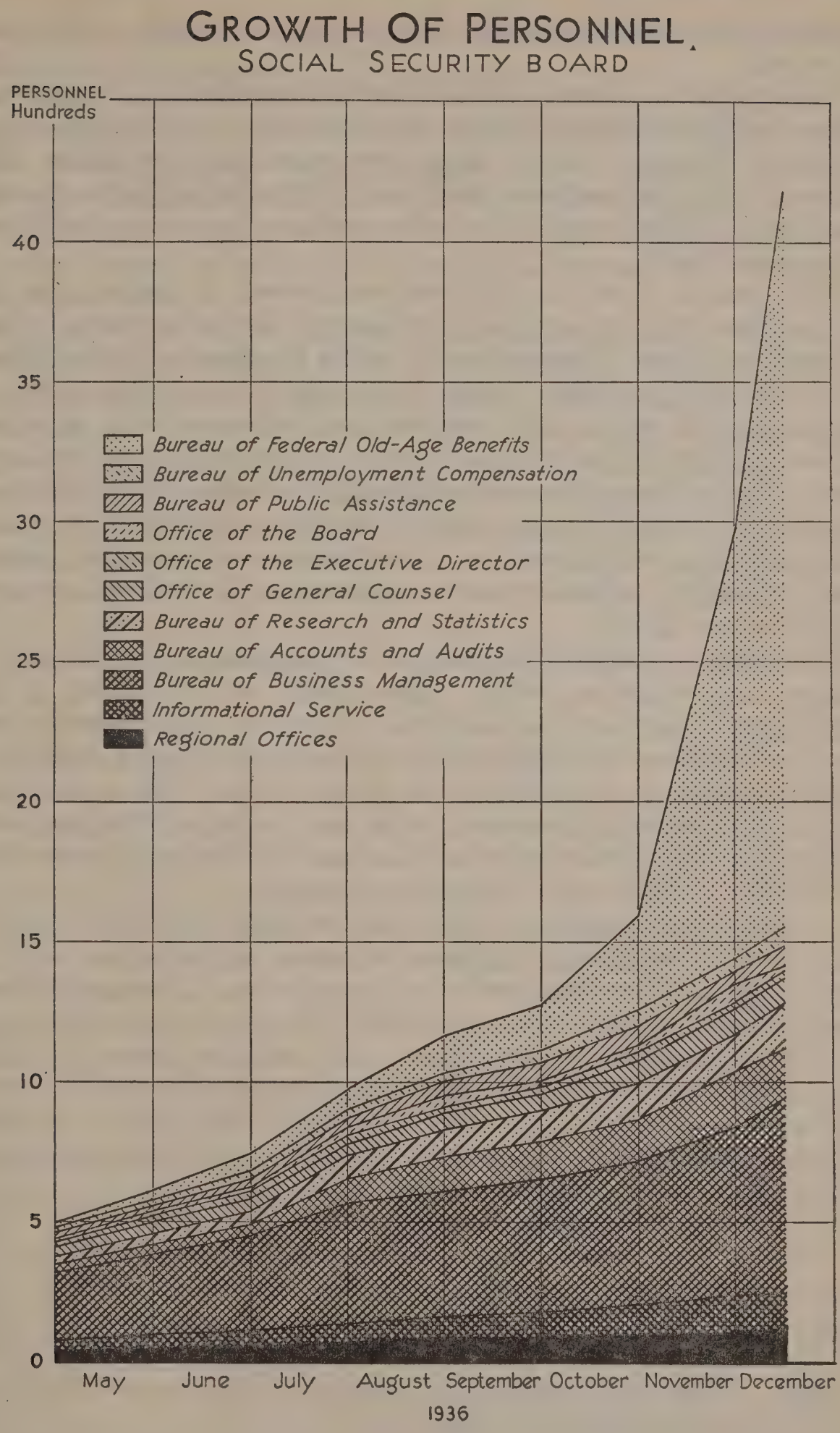
It was felt that knowledge of the far-reaching program set up under the Social Security Act could not be brought adequately before the public without use of such modern implements of popular education as the poster, the exhibit, the motion picture, and the radio. Posters have been designed and displayed throughout the country in post offices and other public buildings to acquaint the public with the old-age benefits plan. Twenty traveling exhibits have been prepared and are shown at schools, fairs, conventions, and similar gatherings, in response to requests. Three short moving-picture films have been produced and shown in more than 7,000 theaters to audiences aggregating many millions of persons. The first, dealing briefly with all phases of the social security program, was shown in several thousand theaters during the month of October. The second and third, dealing with old-age benefits, had an equally wide showing during November and December. Radio scripts interpreting and explaining the various parts of the social security program have been prepared and distributed.

PERSONNEL

One of the Board's principal problems during its first year of operation was the securing of personnel of high caliber for each of its diversified activities. It is difficult enough for an established organization to find suitable personnel for replacements; it is a major problem for a new agency to assemble a complete staff, the more so when the agency is charged with new functions for the performance of which few individuals with specific experience are available.

The Social Security Board is the first agency of its size to be organized with all employees appointed under the classified civil service or approved by the Civil Service Commission as experts or attorneys. The Board, thus, has had the opportunity of recruiting its personnel on a merit basis and planning a career service. The Civil Service Commission has maintained a most cooperative attitude. However, many of its registers were depleted and many of the Board's needs demanded a type of personnel for which there were no available registers. The process of developing new registers necessarily has been slow.

As a consequence, it was necessary for the Board to recruit a large proportion of its staff by transfer from other Government agencies. Also a larger number of persons was appointed under the expert exception than might otherwise have been the case, although the number of experts on the staff was limited to less than 5 percent of the total personnel. The term "expert" is confined to persons who have, in the opinion of the Civil Service Commission, technical


GROWTH OF PERSONNEL
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD
PERSONNEL
Hundreds
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
Bureau of Federal Old-Age Benefits
Bureau of Unemployment Compensation
Bureau of Public Assistance
Office of the Board
Office of the Executive Director
Office of General Counsel
Bureau of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Accounts and Audits
Bureau of Business Management
Informational Service
Regional Offices
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December
1936

training and experience along the lines of the Board's specialized functions.

On behalf of the Board, the Civil Service Commission held examinations for administrative officers and assistants and for legislative reference librarian. Others have been announced for junior and assistant actuarial mathematicians and Informational Service representatives. Examinations for other technical employees will be announced later.

The process of recruitment was complicated by the volume of applications, due, in part, to the widespread attention given to the Board's activities. The number of callers for personnel information at the Washington office ranged from 3,000 to more than 10,000 a month, and the number of letters from applicants reached even larger figures. Actual appointments, however, were geared to the development of activities and the availability of individuals qualified for these activities. As may be seen from the accompanying chart, no rapid expansion in personnel occurred until the inauguration of the Federal old-age benefits program in which administration is wholly the responsibility of the Board.

The Board established a policy of investigating the employment record and character before appointment and of following up appointees during the initial months of service. The necessity for internal transfers and promotions to utilize the abilities of employees to the fullest and to develop a career service has been recognized. In the development of personnel records and statistics, effort has been made to provide a ready means of obtaining full information regarding employees' qualifications for placement purposes.

To promote the efficiency of the staff on their specific jobs and to give them the necessary background for further service to the Board, a training program was inaugurated at an early date. A comprehensive basic-training course, now required for all new administrative and technical employees, evolved from early training classes for field personnel. It is designed to acquaint the staff with the historical background of the act, the social conditions which it seeks to correct, and the administrative and technical procedures involved in its operation. The course is intensive and requires the full time of the employee during the period of training.

Other training classes have been organized to meet the requirements of professional personnel who were unable to enroll in the basic-training course prior to entering upon duty and who could not be spared from their positions for full-time training over an extended period. Voluntary training after office hours is also available to those who care to take advantage of it.

Supplementing the basic course, more specialized training has been provided for professional personnel. Such technical training has been

designed to acquaint recently recruited personnel with essential techniques and information.

During these first months, the educational activities of the Board have necessarily been directed to training new staff. The Board does not, however, view a training program as an emergency measure. It will be necessary in the future, as in the past, to provide facilities for training new staff and, as time passes, to elaborate an educational program suited to the needs of an alert, experienced, and understanding personnel.

Almost as serious as the problem of personnel is that of securing office space. Activities in the District of Columbia have so expanded over the past several years that practically all desirable space is under contract, and many departments have been forced to divide their activities into small units scattered among numerous buildings. The building at 1712 G Street, designated as the official headquarters of the Social Security Board, proved too small to house its activities, and the bureaus were hardly organized before their dismemberment began. The Board is now quartered in seven rather widely separated buildings. This situation has seriously impeded the progress of the organization; employees have been required to work under conditions which affect adversely both the quantity and quality of their output. General efficiency has suffered, and operating costs have climbed disproportionately as the number of buildings has increased. Great inconvenience results from the physical separation of units from their bureaus and of bureaus from the executive offices—communication becomes difficult, conferences are no longer as easily arranged as before, and extra services are required.

As a temporary expedient to overcome the Board's inability to acquire adequate office space in Washington, more than 100,000 square feet of space was leased temporarily in Baltimore to house employees engaged in the establishment of social security accounts. Now there is urgent need for 50,000 square feet of additional office space in the District of Columbia, and provision must be made soon for a quarter million square feet for use by the Bureau of Federal Old-Age Benefits. It is hoped that Congress may be so impressed with the seriousness of this situation as to authorize the immediate erection of a building to house all activities of the Social Security Board.

CONCLUSION

A survey of the activities initiated under the Social Security Act shows substantial progress by December 15 along its varied lines of endeavor. A central and field organization has been set up with a total staff of 4,189 employees, engaged in the administration of those titles of the act delegated to the Social Security Board. Twelve regional offices have been opened and the location of 108 field offices

has been announced to maintain contact with localities throughout the country. Public-welfare agencies in 43 jurisdictions are working with the Board to carry forward one or more of the programs of Federal-State cooperation for assistance, and 19 jurisdictions have passed approved laws for unemployment compensation. More than 22,000,000 employees have applied for account numbers under the old-age benefits plan. By the end of 1936, more than a million needy aged individuals have greater assurance of freedom from destitution as the result of the Federal-State plans for old-age assistance. Many needy blind persons and dependent children face a more hopeful future. The record of these first months indicates that the program is practical. It is essentially a record of cooperative effort. The progress which the Board reports has been made possible only by the wholehearted and widespread participation of citizens and of State governments in establishing a program of social security.

APPENDIXES

FUNCTIONAL CHART OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

1. General policy formulation.
2. Coordination of Federal-State relations.
3. Preparation of annual report to Congress.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

1. Supervision and direction of bureaus and offices.
2. Supervision and direction of regional offices.
3. Cooperation with States.

OPERATING BUREAUS

FEDERAL OLD-AGE BENEFITS

1. Maintenance of wage records.
2. Supervision of district offices.
3. Examination and approval of claims.
   - A. Certification of payments.
     1. Annuity.
     2. Lump sum.
     3. Estates of deceased persons.
   - B. Recovery of excess payments.
   - C. Hearing on appealed claims.
4. Actuarial estimates.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

1. Legislative aid to States.
   - A. Draft bills and amendments.
   - B. Advisory field service.
   - C. Analysis of State bills and certification of laws.
2. Administrative aid to States.
   - A. Procedures on coverage and contributions.
   - B. Organization and administration.
   - C. Record procedures.
   - D. Employment office procedures.
   - E. Benefit claims procedure.
3. Grants to States for administration.
   - A. Cooperation with States in determining cost of proper administration.
   - B. Certification of grants.
   - C. Supervision of expenditures.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

1. Grants - in - aid to States for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children.
2. Cooperative consultation with State agencies operating under approved plans with respect to—
   - A. Administrative organization.
   - B. Policies and procedures.
   - C. Fiscal problems.
   - D. Staff training.
   - E. Coordination of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children.

SERVICE BUREAUS AND OFFICES

GENERAL COUNSEL

1. Interpretation of Federal act.
2. Drafting rules and regulations.
3. Litigation and legal research.
4. Legal opinions and drafting for the Board and for the States concerning unemployment compensation and public assistance.
5. Legal opinions in respect to forms, procedure, eligibility and payments for old-age benefits.

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

1. Statistical and other data regarding operations of act.
2. Analysis of Federal and State administration of act.
3. Research regarding factors causing insecurity, adequacy of existing legislation, accommodation of social security program to circumstances of different groups.
4. Preparation of reports on proposed legislation and special problems.
5. Education of Board's personnel in basic principles of act and technical training of certain classes of employees.

ACCOUNTS AND AUDITS

1. Budget.
2. Accounting.
   - A. Grants-in-aid.
   - B. Administrative expenses.
   - C. Benefit payments.
   - D. Reports.
3. Administrative auditing.
4. Field auditing.
   - A. Auditing of expenditures by States from grants-in-aid.
     1. Unemployment compensation administration.
     2. Old - age assistance.
     3. Aid to dependent children.
     4. Aid to blind.
   - B. Auditing of expenditures by States for unemployment compensation.
5. Audit reports.

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

1. Personnel—field and departmental.
2. Office and other space—departmental and field.
3. Furniture, equipment, supplies and services.
4. Correspondence—incoming and outgoing.
5. General stenographic services.
6. Printing and duplicating.
7. Drafting and art work.
8. Files—general and bureau unit.
9. Telephone and messenger service.
10. Mechanical tabulation and statistical services.
11. Travel orders.

INFORMATIONAL SERVICE

1. To meet demands for information from the general public and the press.
2. To acquaint beneficiaries of their rights, obligations, and benefits under the Federal old-age benefits section of the act.
3. To answer inquiries of employers and employees in regard to their functions and obligations under the act.
4. To prepare and distribute the publications of the Board.
5. To maintain the library of the Board.

DISTRICT OFFICES

1. Contact with employers and employees.
2. Special service for Claims Division.
3. Supervision of branch offices.

BRANCH OFFICES

1. Contact with employers and employees.
2. Special service for Claims Division.

REGIONAL OFFICES

1. Coordination of operation.
2. Office supervision.

- Federal Old-Age Benefits
- Research and Statistics
- Unemployment Compensation
- Accounts and Audits
- Public Assistance
- Business Management
- General Counsel
- Informational Service
- Territorial Offices

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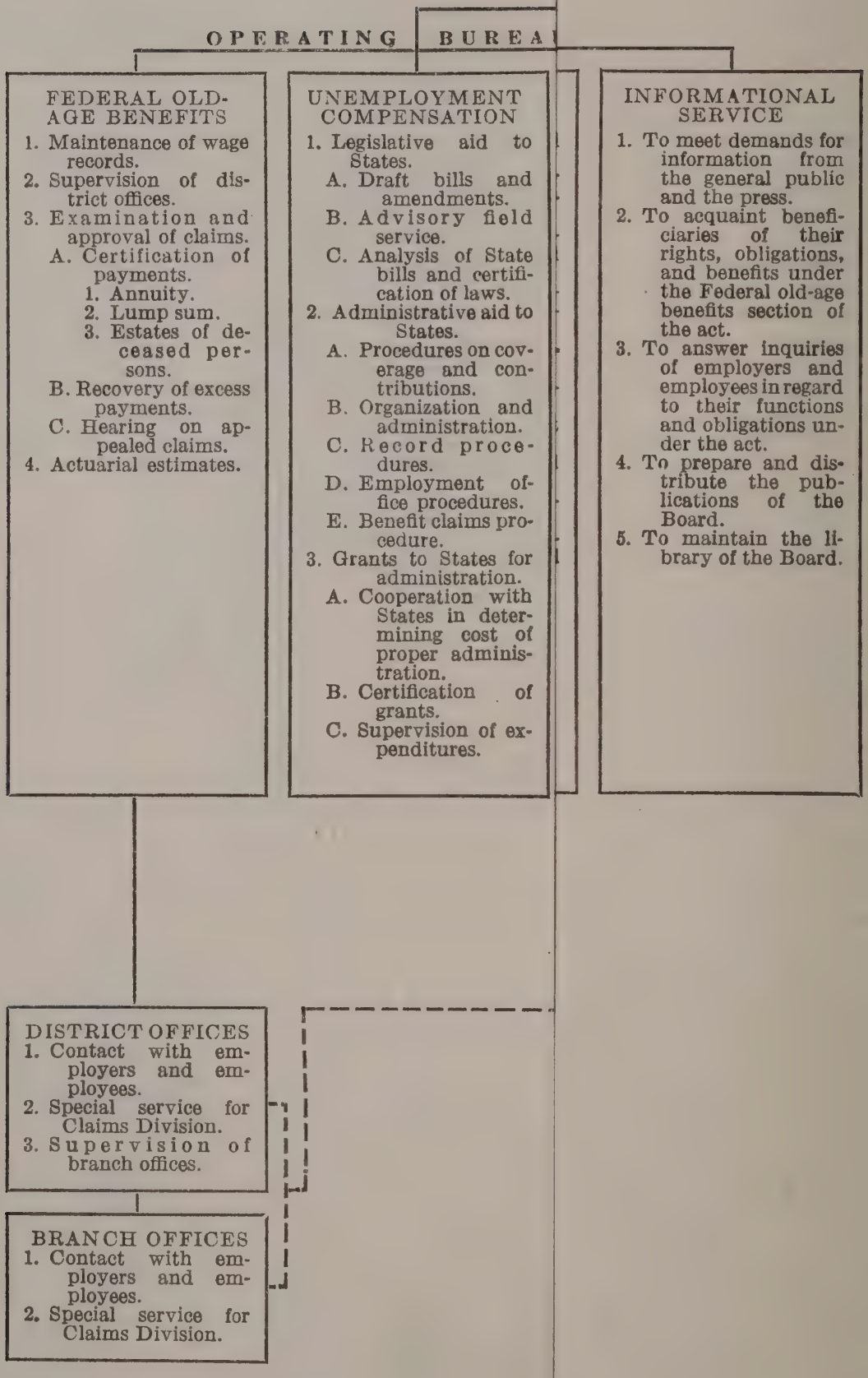
OPERATING BUREA
FEDERAL OLD-AGE BENEFITS
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2. Supervision of district offices.
3. Examination and approval of claims.
A. Certification of payments.
1. Annuity.
2. Lump sum.
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C. Record procedures.
D. Employment office procedures.
E. Benefit claims procedure.
3. Grants to States for administration.
A. Cooperation with States in determining cost of proper administration.
B. Certification of grants.
C. Supervision of expenditures.
INFORMATIONAL SERVICE
1. To meet demands for information from the general public and the press.
2. To acquaint beneficiaries of their rights, obligations, and benefits under the Federal old-age benefits section of the act.
3. To answer inquiries of employers and employees in regard to their functions and obligations under the act.
4. To prepare and distribute the publications of the Board.
5. To maintain the library of the Board.
DISTRICT OFFICES
1. Contact with employers and employees.
2. Special service for Claims Division.
3. Supervision of branch offices.
BRANCH OFFICES
1. Contact with employers and employees.
2. Special service for Claims Division.

APPENDIX I

ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

LIST OF REGIONAL OFFICES AND DIRECTORS, AS OF DECEMBER 15, 1936

Region

I. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Regional director: Mr. John Pearson, Social Security Board, 120 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

II. New York. Regional director: Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, Social Security Board, 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

III. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. Regional director: Mr. W. L. Dill, Social Security Board, Widener Building, Juniper and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

IV. Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, and District of Columbia. Regional director: Mr. G. R. Parker, Social Security Board, National Theatre Building, Washington, D. C.

V. Kentucky, Ohio, and Michigan. Regional director: Mr. Benedict Crowell, Social Security Board, Bulkley Building, 1501 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

VI. Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. Regional director: Mr. Henry L. McCarthy, Social Security Board, 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Region

VII. Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina. Regional director: Mr. Bowman Foster Ashe, Social Security Board, 1829 First Avenue, North, Birmingham, Ala.

VIII. Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska. Regional director: Mr. Fred M. Wilcox, Social Security Board, Wesley Temple Building, 123 East Grant Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

IX. Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. Regional director: Mr. Ed McDonald, Social Security Board, Dierks Building, 1006 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

X. Louisiana, Texas, and New Mexico. Regional director: Mr. Oscar M. Powell, Social Security Board, Maverick Building, North Presa and East Houston Streets, San Antonio, Tex.

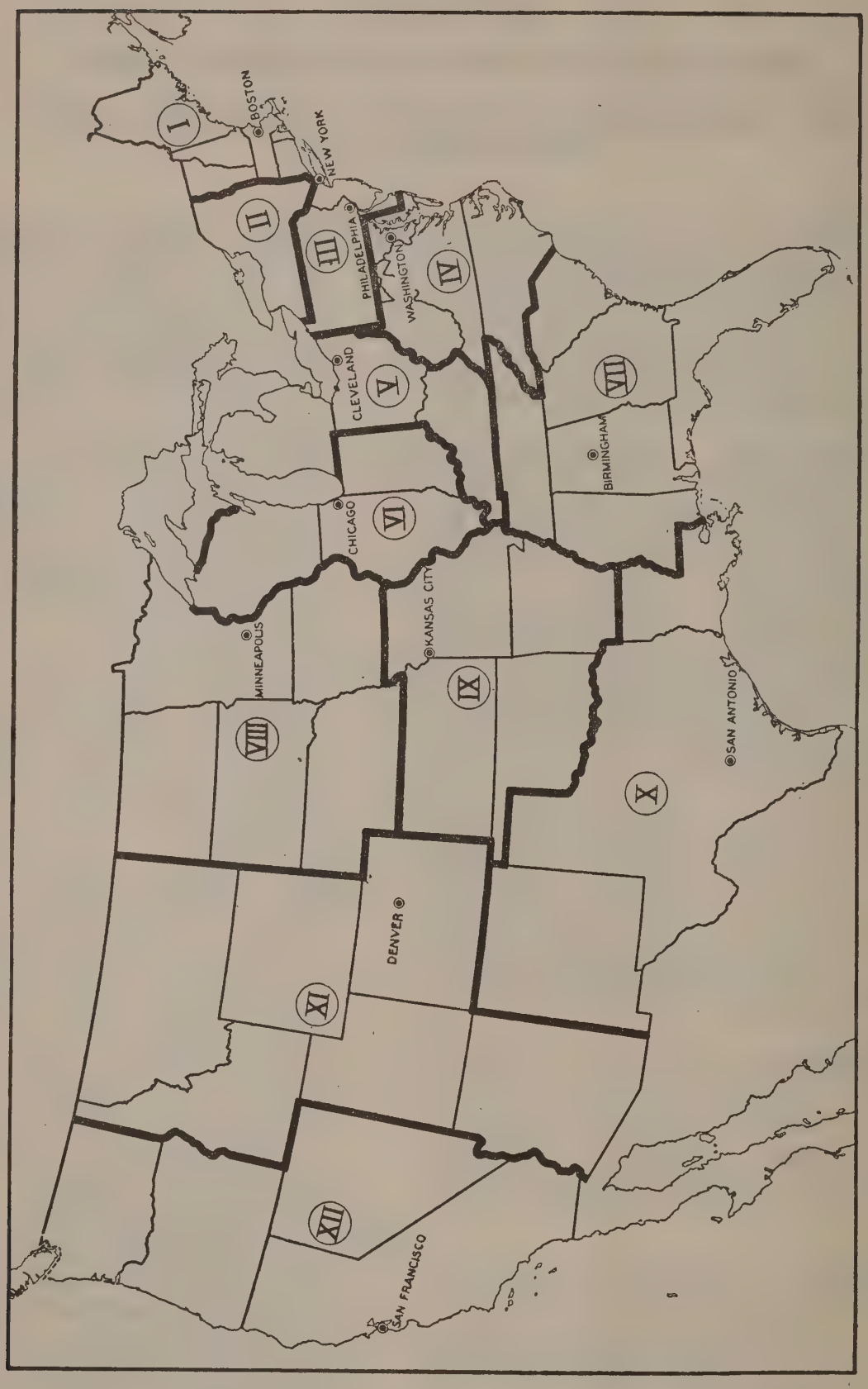
XI. Montana, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and Wyoming. Regional director: Mr. Heber R. Harper, Social Security Board, Patterson Building, 1706 Welton Street, Denver, Colo.

XII. California, Oregon, Washington, and Nevada. Regional director: Mr. Richard M. Neustadt, Social Security Board, Humboldt Bank Building, 785 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

TERRITORIAL OFFICES

Juneau, Alaska | Honolulu, Hawaii

REGIONAL AREAS AND REGIONAL OFFICES OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD



LOCATION OF FIELD OFFICES ANNOUNCED BY DECEMBER 15, 1936

Aberdeen, S. Dak.
Albany, N. Y.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Ashland, Ky.
Atlanta, Ga.
Augusta, Maine.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boise, Idaho.
Boston, Mass.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Burlington, Vt.
Butte, Mont.
Camden, N. J.
Charleston, W. Va.
Charlotte, N. C.
Cheyenne, Wyo.
Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Columbia, S. C.
Columbus, Ohio.
Concord, N. H.
Dallas, Tex.
Denver, Colo.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Detroit, Mich.
Duluth, Minn.
Eau Claire, Wis.
El Paso, Tex.
Erie, Pa.
Evansville, Ind.
Fargo, N. Dak.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Green Bay, Wis.
Greensboro, N. C.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Hartford, Conn.
Helena, Mont.
Honolulu, Hawaii.
Houston, Tex.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Jackson, Miss.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Juneau, Alaska.
Kansas City, Mo.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Little Rock, Ark.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Louisville, Ky.
Marquette, Mich.
Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Montgomery, Ala.
Montpelier, Vt.
Nashville, Tenn.
Newark, N. J.
New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
New York, N. Y. (three offices).
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Omaha, Nebr.
Parkersburg, W. Va.
Peoria, Ill.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Portland, Maine.
Portland, Oreg.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Providence, R. I.
Raleigh, N. C.
Reno, Nev.
Richmond, Va.
Roanoke, Va.
Rochester, N. Y.
Saginaw, Mich.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
Salisbury, N. C.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Francisco, Calif.
Savannah, Ga.
Scranton, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Shreveport, La.
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
South Bend, Ind.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tacoma, Wash,
Tampa, Fla.
Toledo, Ohio.
Topeka, Kans.
Trenton, N. J.
Vicksburg, Miss.
Washington, D. C.
Wheeling, W. Va.
Wichita, Kans.
Wilmington, Del.

TABLE 1.—*Personnel of the Social Security Board as of June 30, Sept. 30, and Dec. 15, 1936*

Bureaus and offices	As of June 30, 1936			As of Sept. 30, 1936			As of Dec. 15, 1936		
	Departmental	Field	Total	Departmental	Field	Total	Departmental	Field	Total
Board	13	--------	13	17	--------	17	20	--------	20
Executive Director	23	--------	23	22	--------	22	24	--------	24
General Counsel	42	7	49	53	9	62	75	12	87
Accounts and Audits	44	--------	44	101	32	133	120	59	179
Business Management	330	--------	330	477	--------	477	588	[1] 112	[1] 700
Informational Service	61	2	63	85	8	93	111	13	124
Federal Old-Age Benefits	18	35	53	77	87	164	152	[2] 2,482	[2] 2,634
Public Assistance	26	1	27	59	7	66	66	6	72
Research and Statistics	45	3	48	98	12	110	146	14	160
Unemployment Compensation	32	--------	32	45	3	48	59	5	64
Regional offices	----------	54	54	----------	87	87	----------	125	125
Total	634	102	736	1,034	245	1,279	1,361	2,828	4,189

[1] Includes 112 employees in temporary office in Baltimore.
[2] Includes 2,155 employees in temporary office in Baltimore.

TABLE 2.—*Administrative expenditures of the Social Security Board*

[Statement of obligations incurred from Feb. 11, 1936, to June 30, 1936]

Bureaus and offices	Salaries	Travel[1]	Total
Office of the Board	$35,695.51	$4,421.63	$40,117.14
Office of the Executive Director	25,521.18	1,203.40	26,724.58
Field organization committee	20,923.43	----------	20,923.43
Regional offices	24,332.91	3,715.00	28,047.91
Bureau of Unemployment Compensation	32,742.93	3,414.30	36,157.23
Bureau of Federal Old-Age Benefits	20,475.46	1,521.25	21,996.71
Bureau of Public Assistance	22,718.26	8,085.34	30,803.60
Office of the General Counsel	50,807.84	1,661.71	52,469.55
Bureau of Research and Statistics	25,582.04	4,236.24	29,818.28
Bureau of Accounts and Audits	29,527.47	7,883.61	37,411.08
Bureau of Business Management	131,001.41	806.63	131,808.04
Informational Service	41,183.17	1,994.65	43,177.82
Total	460,511.61	38,943.76	499,455.37

[1] Represents travel authorizations issued through June 30, 1936.

GENERAL EXPENSES

Stationery and office supplies		$33,920.00
Printed forms		807.94
Printing and binding (other than printed forms)		2,418.05
Furniture, furnishings and fixtures:		
Washington office	$154,985.51	
Field offices	20,898.36	
		175,883.87
Office equipment and machines:		
Washington office	110,195.46	
Field offices	17,028.80	
		127,224.26
Reference library		16,766.79
Rental of office space		13,250.00
Operating expenses (cleaning, guard service, etc.)		43,342.61
Telegraph		1,561.23
Telephone		7,500.95
Miscellaneous:		
Washington office	$12,551.85	
Field offices	896.13	
		13,447.98
Total		436,123.68

TABLE 2.—*Administrative expenditures of the Social Security Board*—Continued

SUMMARY

Salaries	$460,511.61
Travel [1]	38,943.76
General expenses	436,123.68
Total administrative expenses	935,579.05

[1] Represents travel authorizations issued through June 30, 1936.

TABLE 3.—*Administrative expenditures of the Social Security Board*

[Statement of obligations incurred from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1936]

Bureaus and offices	Salaries [1]	Travel [2]	Total
Office of the Board	$70,565.16	$2,459.00	$73,024.16
Office of the Executive Director	78,349.95	388.45	78,738.40
Regional offices	223,570.54	21,554.40	245,124.94
Bureau of Unemployment Compensation	139,856.67	8,305.02	148,161.69
Bureau of Federal Old-Age Benefits	405,111.34	8,750 99	413,862.33
Bureau of Public Assistance	195,683.94	12,845 38	208,529.32
Office of the General Counsel	208,568.51	5,206.19	213,774.70
Bureau of Research and Statistics	265,425.27	11,445.76	276,871.03
Bureau of Accounts and Audits	303,592.98	58,172.65	361,765.63
Bureau of Business Management	699,808.16	522.00	700,330.16
Informational Service	210,225.78	6,104.13	216,329.91
Total	2,800,758.30	135,753.97	2,936,512.27

GENERAL EXPENSES

Stationery and office supplies		$47,083.47
Printed forms		1,670.44
Printing and binding (other than printed forms)		10,886.08
Furniture, furnishings, and fixtures:		
Washington office	$187,357.81	
Field offices	2,084.71	
		189,442.52
Office equipment and machinery:		
Washington office	750.19	
Field offices	288.11	
		1,038.30
Reference library		2,449.88
Rental of office space		[3] 96,152.63
Operating expenses		1,318.99
Telegraph		1,021.04
Telephone		5,332.78
Miscellaneous:		
Washington office	55,165.32	
Field offices	794.63	
		55,959.95
Total		412,356.08

SUMMARY

Salaries [1]	$2,800,758.30
Travel [2]	135,753.97
General expenses	412,356.08
Total administrative expenses	3,348,868.35

[1] Represents obligations of salaries through June 30, 1937, pertaining to personnel on rolls Sept. 30, 1936.
[2] Represents travel authorizations issued through Sept. 30, 1936.
[3] Represents per annum rentals covering leases received as of Sept. 30, 1936.

APPENDIX II

STATE LAWS AND PLANS

TABLE 4.—*Number of public-assistance plans and unemployment compensation laws approved by the Social Security Board as of Dec. 31, 1935, June 30, Sept. 30, and Dec. 15, 1936*

Date	Public-assistance plans			Unemployment compensation
	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to dependent children	
Dec. 31, 1935	15	11	10	6
June 30, 1936	34	[1] 22	[1] 20	11
Sept. 30, 1936	40	[2] 24	26	14
Dec. 15, 1936	42	28	27	19

[1] Does not include Mississippi; legislation on which plan was based expired Apr. 1, 1936.
[2] Does not include North Carolina; plan became inoperative July 1, 1936.

TABLE 5.—*Status of State unemployment compensation laws in relation to approval under title IX of the Social Security Act as of Dec. 15, 1936* [1]

States	Passed	Submitted for approval under title IX	Approved under title IX
Alabama [2]	Sept. 14, 1935	Dec. 5, 1935	Dec. 31, 1935
Arizona	Dec. 3, 1936		
California	June 25, 1935	Nov. 29, 1935	Dec. 27, 1935
Colorado	Nov. 20, 1936	Nov. 20, 1936	Nov. 27, 1936
Connecticut	Nov. 30, 1936	Dec. 3, 1936	Dec. 8, 1936
District of Columbia	Aug. 28, 1935	Sept. 18, 1935	Nov. 15, 1935
Idaho	Aug. 6, 1936	Aug. 10, 1936	Sept. 1, 1936
Indiana	Mar. 18, 1936	Mar. 21, 1936	Apr. 18, 1936
Louisiana	June 29, 1936	Nov. 12, 1936	Nov. 20, 1936
Massachusetts	Aug. 12, 1935	Sept. 19, 1935	Feb. 4, 1936
Mississippi	Mar. 23, 1936	May 2, 1936	May 20, 1936
New Hampshire	May 29, 1935	Nov. 15, 1935	Dec. 13, 1935
New York	Apr. 25, 1935	Nov. 26, 1935	Jan. 24, 1936
Oklahoma	Dec. 12, 1936		
Oregon	Nov. 15, 1935	Nov. 29, 1935	Dec. 23, 1935
Pennsylvania	Dec. 5, 1936	Dec. 5, 1936	Dec. 8, 1936
Rhode Island	May 5, 1936	May 15, 1936	June 8, 1936
South Carolina	June 6, 1936	July 1, 1936	July 22, 1936
Texas	Oct. 27, 1936	Oct. 27, 1936	Nov. 5, 1936
Utah [3]	Aug. 29, 1936	Sept. 8, 1936	Sept. 15, 1936
Wisconsin	Jan. 29, 1932	Oct. 28, 1935	Nov. 27, 1935

[1] The following States passed unemployment compensation laws between December 15 and 31. All these laws were approved by the Social Security Board under title IX:

States	Passed	Submitted for Approval under Title IX	Approved under Title IX
Iowa	Dec. 24, 1936	Dec. 28, 1936	Dec. 29, 1936
Kentucky	Dec. 29, 1936	Dec. 29, 1936	Dec. 31, 1936
Maine	Dec. 18, 1936	Dec. 20, 1936	Dec. 24, 1936
Maryland	Dec. 17, 1936	Dec. 17, 1936	Dec. 22, 1936
Michigan	Dec. 24, 1936	Dec. 26, 1936	Dec. 29, 1936
Minnesota	Dec. 24, 1936	Dec. 24, 1936	Dec. 29, 1936
New Jersey	Dec. 22, 1936	Dec. 23, 1936	Dec. 24, 1936
New Mexico	Dec. 16, 1936	Dec. 16, 1936	Dec. 19, 1936
North Carolina	Dec. 16, 1936	Dec. 17, 1936	Dec. 19, 1936
Ohio	Dec. 17, 1936	Dec. 22, 1936	Dec. 22, 1936
South Dakota	Dec. 24, 1936	Dec. 24, 1936	Dec. 29, 1936
Tennessee	Dec. 18, 1936	Dec. 21, 1936	Dec. 22, 1936
Vermont	Dec. 22, 1936	Dec. 23, 1936	Dec. 29, 1936
Virginia	Dec. 18, 1936	Dec. 18, 1936	Dec. 19, 1936
West Virginia	Dec. 17, 1936	Dec. 19, 1936	Dec. 22, 1936

The Arizona law was submitted for approval under title IX on December 16 and approved on December 22. The Oklahoma law was submitted on December 16 and approved on December 19.

The Washington law, which had been approved under title IX, was declared invalid by the State Supreme Court on September 15, 1936, because it was to become operative upon enactment by Congress of the "Wagner-Doughton Bill", which, according to the State court, was never passed.

[2] The Alabama law was held unconstitutional by a 3-judge Federal District Court on December 15, 1936, and was, therefore, to some extent in abeyance.

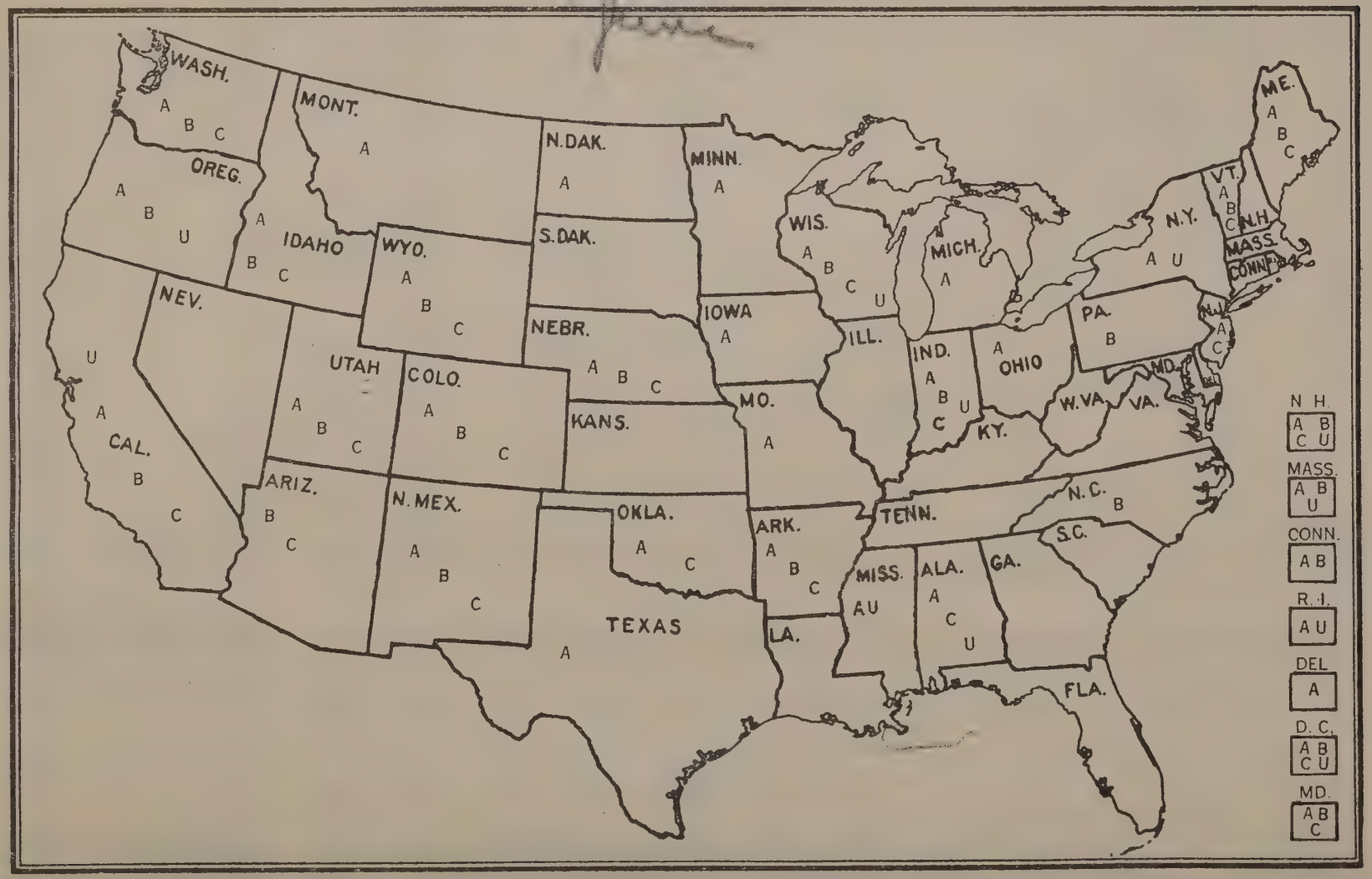
[3] Former law, passed March 25, 1935, repealed and new law enacted.

TABLE 6.—*States with approved plans for public assistance showing date of approval and date from which Federal funds were available*[1] *as of Dec. 15, 1936*

States	Old-age assistance		Aid to the blind		Aid to dependent children	
	Approved—	Federal funds available from—	Approved—	Federal funds available from—	Approved—	Federal funds available from—
Alabama	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936			Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936
Arizona			Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936	do	Do.
Arkansas	Mar. 31, 1936	Mar. 1, 1936	Mar. 31, 1936	Apr. 1, 1936	Mar. 31, 1936	Apr. 1, 1936
California	May 6, 1936	Apr. 1, 1936	June 29, 1936	July 1, 1936	June 29, 1936	July 1, 1936
Colorado	May 4, 1936	do	May 4, 1936	Apr. 1, 1936	May 4, 1936	Apr. 1, 1936
Connecticut	Feb. 4, 1936	Apr. 15, 1936	Feb. 4, 1936	Feb. 1, 1936		
Delaware	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936			July 29, 1936	Aug. 1, 1936
Dist. of Col.	do	do	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936
Florida	Oct. 13, 1936	Oct. 13, 1936				
Georgia						
Hawaii	July 6, 1936	Sept. 1, 1936				
Idaho	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936
Illinois	July 6, 1936	July 1, 1936				
Indiana	Apr. 7, 1936	Apr. 1, 1936	Apr. 7, 1936	Apr. 1, 1936	Apr. 7, 1936	Apr. 1, 1936
Iowa	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936				
Kansas						
Kentucky	Aug. 7, 1936	July 1, 1936				
Louisiana	do	June 19, 1936	Nov. 2, 1936	[2]	Aug. 7, 1936	June 19, 1936
Maine	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936
Maryland	do	do	May 26, 1936	May 1, 1936	Feb. 4, 1936	Do.
Massachusetts	Mar. 31, 1936	do	do	Apr. 1, 1936	Sept. 26, 1936	Apr. 1, 1936
Michigan	Dec. 20, 1935	do	Sept. 9, 1936	July 1, 1936	Sept. 9, 1936	Aug. 27, 1936
Minnesota	Mar. 30, 1936	Mar. 1, 1936				
Mississippi	Dec. 27, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936	Dec. 27, 1935[3]	Feb. 1, 1936	Dec. 27, 1935[3]	Feb. 1, 1936
Missouri	Dec. 31, 1935	do				
Montana	June 16, 1936	June 1, 1936				
Nebraska	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936
Nevada						
N. Hampshire	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936
New Jersey	May 5, 1936	Apr. 1, 1936	Oct. 5, 1936	July 1, 1936	May 20, 1936	Apr. 1, 1936
New Mexico	Mar. 2, 1936	do	Mar. 2, 1936	Apr. 1, 1936	Mar. 2, 1936	Do.
New York	June 19, 1936	May 25, 1936				
N. Carolina			Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936[4]		
North Dakota	Mar. 19, 1936	Apr. 1, 1936	Oct. 23, 1936	Nov. 20, 1936		
Ohio	Mar. 31, 1936	Feb. 1, 1936	Sept. 23, 1936	July 21, 1936	Sept. 23, 1936	July 21, 1936
Oklahoma	do	Apr. 1, 1936	Dec. 8, 1936	Dec. 1, 1936	Mar. 31, 1936	Apr. 1, 1936
Oregon	Mar. 13, 1936	do	Mar. 13, 1936	Apr. 1, 1936		
Pennsylvania	Sept. 15, 1936	July 1, 1936	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936	Oct. 13, 1936	Aug. 7, 1936
Rhode Island	Jan. 24, 1936	Feb. 1, 1936				
S. Carolina						
South Dakota	Oct. 5, 1936	Oct. 1, 1936				
Tennessee						
Texas	Apr. 21, 1936	July 1, 1936				
Utah	Mar. 17, 1936	Mar. 1, 1936	Mar. 17, 1936	Mar. 1, 1936	Mar. 17, 1936	Mar. 1, 1936
Vermont	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936	Mar. 31, 1936	Apr. 1, 1936	Mar. 31, 1936	Do.
Virginia						
Washington	Jan. 24, 1936	Feb. 1, 1936	Mar. 31, 1936	Apr. 1, 1936	Jan. 24, 1936	Feb. 1, 1936
W. Virginia	Sept. 23, 1936	Oct. 1, 1936	Sept. 23, 1936	Oct. 1, 1936	Sept. 23, 1936	Oct. 1, 1936
Wisconsin	Dec. 23, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936	Dec. 23, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936	Dec. 23, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936
Wyoming	Dec. 31, 1935	do	Dec. 31, 1935	do	Dec. 31, 1935	Do.

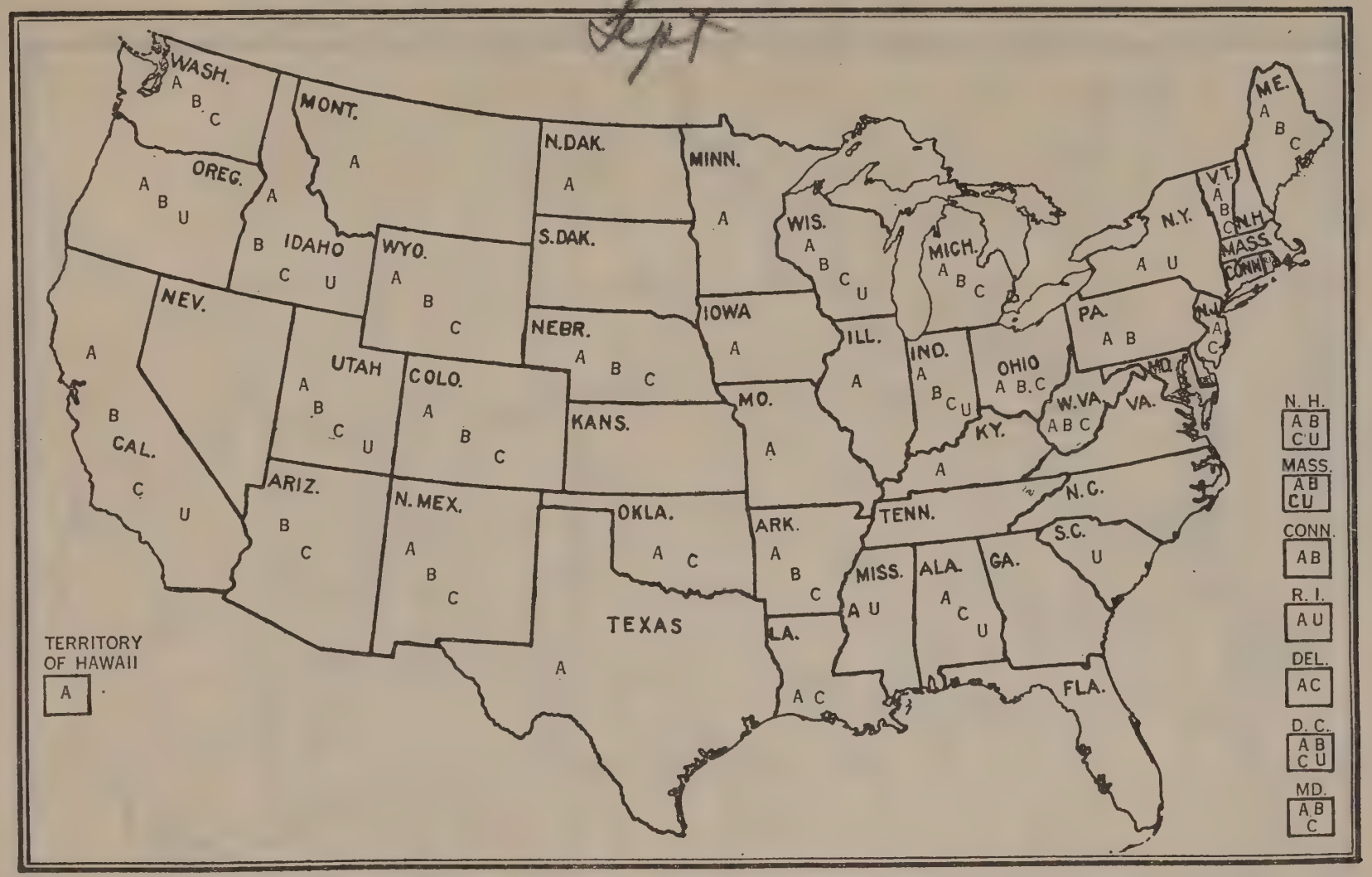
[1] Because of the retroactive certification of grants, the date from which Federal funds became available to the State is sometimes earlier than the date of approval.
[2] No effective date set as yet.
[3] Plan became inoperative on Apr. 1, 1936.
[4] Plan became inoperative on July 1, 1936.

STATES HAVING APPROVED PLANS FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS, AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1936



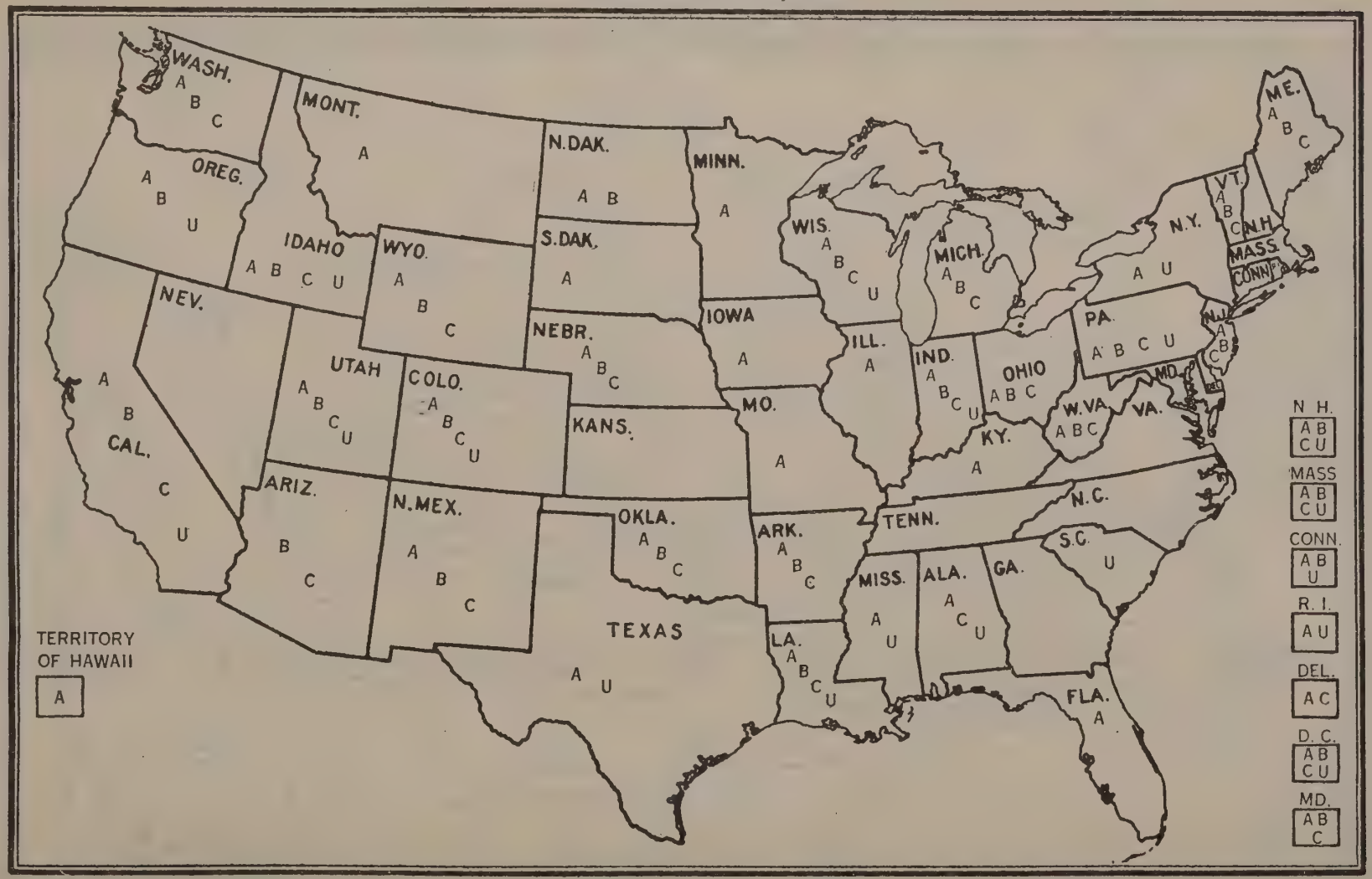
A—Old-age assistance.
B—Aid to the blind.
C—Aid to dependent children.
U—Unemployment compensation.

STATES HAVING APPROVED PLANS FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS, AS OF ~~JUNE~~ Sept 30, 1936



A—Old-age assistance.
B—Aid to the blind.
C—Aid to dependent children.
U—Unemployment compensation.

STATES HAVING APPROVED PLANS FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS, AS OF DECEMBER 15, 1936



A—Old-age assistance.
B—Aid to the blind.
C—Aid to dependent children.
U—Unemployment compensation.

APPENDIX III

THE FEDERAL OLD-AGE BENEFITS SCHEDULE OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

The following tables have been prepared to facilitate calculation of the monthly benefits which, under the terms of title II of the Social Security Act, will accrue to workers with different incomes and different periods of service.

Beginning January 1, 1942, every worker 65 years of age and over who has engaged in included employment after 1936 will be entitled to receive monthly old-age benefits from the Federal Government if the total amount of his wages for employment after December 31, 1936, and before he reaches age 65, was not less than $2,000, and if such wages were for employment in at least 5 different calendar years after December 31, 1936, and before age 65. The amount of monthly benefit to which an eligible individual is entitled will be computed as follows: One-half percent of the first $3,000 of total wages from employment between December 31, 1936, and the date of the individual's sixty-fifth birthday, plus one-twelfth of 1 percent of the next $42,000 of his total wages, plus one twenty-fourth of 1 percent of any amount by which his total wages exceed $45,000. The maximum monthly benefit is set at $85, the minimum at $10. Workers who have less than $2,000 in total wages, or whose employment falls in less than 5 different calendar years, will, upon reaching age 65, receive a lump-sum payment equal to 3½ percent of the total wages from included employment. If a worker has been employed in an included employment but dies before he is 65 years old, his estate will be paid 3½ percent of his total wages for such employment after December 31, 1936. If he dies after he has become eligible for Federal monthly benefits, his estate will be paid any difference which may remain after the total of the monthly benefits which he has received is subtracted from 3½ percent of his total wages.

TABLE 7.—*Illustrative monthly Federal old-age benefits, showing relation to total earnings*

Total wages, not counting wages from a single employer in excess of $3,000 a year	Percent of total wages payable as monthly benefit			Total amount of monthly benefit
	½ percent of the first $3,000	1/12 percent of next $42,000	1/24 percent of all over $45,000	
$2,000	$10.00			$10.00
$2,500	12.50			12.50
$3,000	15.00			15.00
$3,500	15.00	$0.42		15.42
$4,000	15.00	.83		15.83
$4,500	15.00	1.25		16.25
$5,000	15.00	1.67		16.67
$10,000	15.00	5.83		20.83
$15,000	15.00	10.00		25.00
$20,000	15.00	14.17		29.17
$25,000	15.00	18.33		33.33
$30,000	15.00	22.50		37.50
$35,000	15.00	26.67		41.67
$40,000	15.00	30.83		45.83
$45,000	15.00	35.00		50.00
$50,000	15.00	35.00	$2.08	52.08
$60,000	15.00	35.00	6.25	56.25
$70,000	15.00	35.00	10.42	60.42
$80,000	15.00	35.00	14.58	64.58
$90,000	15.00	35.00	18.75	68.75
$100,000	15.00	35.00	22.92	72.92
$110,000	15.00	35.00	27.08	77.08
$120,000	15.00	35.00	31.25	81.25
$129,000	15.00	35.00	35.00	[1] 85.00

[1] Maximum monthly benefit.

TABLE 8.—*Illustrative monthly Federal old-age benefits, showing relation to average monthly wage and years of employment*

Average monthly wage	Years of employment								
	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
$25	([1])	$15.00	$16.25	$17.50	$18.75	$20.00	$21.25	$22.50	$23.75
$50	$15.00	17.50	20.00	22.50	25.00	27.50	30.00	32.50	35.00
$75	16.25	20.00	23.75	27.50	31.25	35.00	38.75	42.50	46.25
$100	17.50	22.50	27.50	32.50	37.50	42.50	47.50	51.25	53.75
$125	18.75	25.00	31.25	37.50	43.75	50.00	53.13	56.25	59.38
$150	20.00	27.50	35.00	42.50	50.00	53.75	57.50	61.25	65.00
$175	21.25	30.00	38.75	47.50	53.13	57.50	61.88	66.25	70.63
$200	22.50	32.50	42.50	51.25	56.25	61.25	66.25	71.25	76.23
$225	23.75	35.00	46.25	53.75	59.38	65.00	70.63	76.25	81.88
$250	25.00	37.50	50.00	56.25	62.50	68.75	75.00	81.25	85.00

[1] Lump-sum payment of $52.50.

APPENDIX IV

FINANCING THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

TABLE 9.—*A guide to the financial provisions of the Social Security Act*

Title	Federal departments mainly concerned	Financial provisions
I. Grants to States for old-age assistance.	Social Security Board	Annual Federal appropriation for Federal grants to States equal to ½ of State expenditures up to $30 per month per individual, plus an additional 5 percent of the Federal matching grant to be used for administration or assistance.
II. Federal old-age benefits and reserve account.	Social Security Board and Treasury Department.	Annual Federal appropriation to a reserve account to be drawn on to pay benefits.
III. Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration.	Social Security Board	Annual Federal appropriation to assist the States in the administration of their unemployment compensation laws.
IV. Grants to States for aid to dependent children.	do	Annual Federal appropriation for Federal grants to States equal to ⅓ of State expenditures on programs for aid to dependent children, up to $18 per month for the first child and $12 per month for each additional child in the same home.
V. Grants to States for maternal and child welfare:		
1. Maternal and child health. 2. Crippled children 3. Child welfare	Children's Bureau, Department of Labor.	Annual Federal appropriation.
4. Vocational rehabilitation.	Vocational Rehabilitation Bureau, Office of Education, Department of Interior.	Do.
VI. Public-health work	Bureau of Public Health Service, Treasury Department.	Do.
VII. The Social Security Board	Social Security Board	Annual Federal appropriation for administration of the Social Security Act.
VIII. Taxes with respect to employment.	Treasury Department	Federal income tax on employees and excise tax on employers.
IX. Tax on employers of 8 or more.	Treasury Department and Social Security Board.	Federal excise tax on employers of 8 or more, with credits for State tax. Unemployment trust fund for deposit by State agencies of State unemployment funds.
X. Grants to States for aid to blind.	Social Security Board	Annual Federal appropriation for Federal grants to States equal to ½ of State expenditures up to $30 per month per individual, plus an additional 5 percent of the Federal matching grant to be used for administration or assistance.

TABLE 10.—*Funds appropriated pursuant to the provisions of the Social Security Act and expenditures therefrom for the fiscal year 1935–36 and the first quarter of the fiscal year 1936–37* [1]

	Fiscal year 1935–36		Fiscal year 1936–37	
	Appropriations	Disbursements [2]	Appropriations	Disbursements [2] first quarter, July 1–Sept. 30, 1936
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES				
Social Security Board:				
Salaries and expenses	$1,000,000	$501,288.08	$18,400,000	$832,746.49
Wage records			12,400,000	
Total, Social Security Board	1,000,000	501,288.08	30,800,000	832,746.49
Department of Commerce (Bureau of Census): Salaries and expenses	150,000	46,350.00		53,273.87
Department of Labor (Children's Bureau): Salaries and expenses	150,000	76,936.38	299,000	63,346.28
Total, administrative expenses	1,300,000	624,574.46	31,099,000	949,366.64
GRANTS TO STATES				
Social Security Board:				
Old-age assistance	24,660,000	19,652,118.53	85,000,000	23,614,975.53
Unemployment compensation administration	2,250,000	937,567.54	29,000,000	758,242.71
Aid to dependent children	5,000,000	2,000,643.82	35,000,000	2,538,127.24
Aid to the blind	2,000,000	1,046,685.37	8,000,000	1,000,315.73
Total, Social Security Board	33,910,000	23,637,015.26	157,000,000	27,911,661.21
Department of Labor (Children's Bureau):				
Maternal and child health	1,580,000	1,044,604.69	2,820,000	610,046.34
Services for crippled children	1,187,000	555,520.46	2,150,000	398,651.54
Child-welfare services	625,000	200,088.79	1,200,000	177,553.66
Total, Department of Labor	3,392,000	1,800,213.94	6,170,000	1,186,251.54
Treasury Department (Public Health Service): Public-health work	3,333,000	2,385,670.54	8,000,000	2,013,019.67
Total, grants to States	40,635,000	27,822,899.74	171,170,000	31,110,932.42
Old-age reserve account			265,000,000	
Grand total	41,935,000	[3] 28,445,292.50	467,269,000	[4] 32,062,484.26

[1] This table follows the form used by the Treasury Department in reporting appropriations and expenditures pursuant to the provisions of the Social Security Act. Certain funds appropriated pursuant to the act are not included here because the Treasury does not segregate these funds from other funds appropriated for the same purposes. This is true of funds for vocational rehabilitation, for which there was appropriated under the Social Security Act $350,000 for the fiscal year 1935–36 and $841,000 for the fiscal year 1936–37 for grants to the States; and $4,500 for 1935–36 and $74,420 for 1936–37 for administration. In the fiscal year 1936–37, $5,801,550 was appropriated to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, for collection of taxes under titles VIII and IX. For 1936–37, $31,860 was appropriated to the Treasury Department for salaries in connection with maintenance and development of the old-age reserve account (title II). The Bureau of Public Health Service, Treasury Department, received appropriations of $375,000 for 1935–36 and $1,320,000 for 1936–37 for research and administration in addition to the sums for grants to the States shown on this table.

[2] On a checks-cashed basis. Note that tables 11, 12, and 13 give payments to the States on a checks-issued basis.

[3] Excess credits of $2,181.70 have been deducted.

[4] Includes unclassified expenditures of $2,185.20.

TABLE 11.—*Grants to States pursuant to the provisions of the Social Security Act, Feb. 11 to June 30, 1936* [1]

States	Public assistance			Unemployment compensation administration	Maternal and child-health services	Services for crippled children	Child-welfare services	Public-health work	Total grants to States
	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to dependent children						
Total	$24,653,593.90	$1,288,298.15	$2,481,909.72	$937,567.54	$1,239,234.01	$698,172.65	$224,704.12	$2,451,140.79	$33,974,620.88
Alabama	105,000.00		130,239.62	30,836.25	45,100.68	17,846.21	18,684.34	96,254.83	443,961.93
Alaska					6,364.06	1,250.00		10,112.55	17,726.61
Arizona		9,213.75	48,180.00		18,261.58	10,608.00	6,300.00	22,589.16	115,152.49
Arkansas	313,600.87	13,335.00	32,666.67		30,768.94			51,470.90	441,842.38
California	2,700,140.63			122,299.14	39,689.32	13,758.00	1,883.00	54,844.12	2,932,614.21
Colorado	984,375.00	78,750.00	154,000.00		7,421.71	9,500.00		29,362.44	1,263,409.15
Connecticut	221,812.50	2,520.00			20,139.85			29,150.70	273,623.05
Delaware	73,778.25				7,747.00		1,790.00	7,514.24	90,829.49
District of Columbia	47,250.00	9,450.00	136,924.03	42,512.67	14,522.80		1,666.30	20,795.14	273,120.94
Florida					26,324.17	15,495.00	6,255.07	47,999.16	96,073.40
Georgia					59,638.63			85,052.08	144,690.71
Hawaii					8,343.33			22,728.39	31,071.72
Idaho	433,125.00	16,143.75	54,366.66		15,752.38	8,000.00	4,348.61	21,192.64	552,929.04
Illinois								68,410.83	68,410.83
Indiana	907,200.00	39,375.00	165,000.00	48,441.72	20,573.19			23,971.25	1,204,561.16
Iowa	1,233,225.00				26,224.43			57,957.20	1,317,406.63
Kansas					25,260.83	9,726.64	12,953.40	33,017.77	80,958.64
Kentucky					28,898.30	26,520.10		89,288.75	144,707.15
Louisiana					31,485.36		4,153.71	43,575.83	79,214.90
Maine	88,593.75	56,880.07	66,987.22		19,496.95	12,057.36	1,881.63	21,043.33	266,940.31
Maryland	304,197.03	15,750.00	317,562.25		19,788.52		7,336.00	42,116.82	706,750.62
Massachusetts	1,677,726.08	50,452.03		96,028.28	28,444.22			59,820.62	1,912,471.23
Michigan	2,007,883.57				37,995.54	37,000.00	10,102.50	96,855.91	2,189,837.52
Minnesota	826,875.00				21,732.00	14,379.00	11,300.00	52,806.95	927,092.95
Mississippi	323,332.24	7,084.53	5,791.98	6,820.39	51,000.44	2,487.08		73,126.23	469,642.89
Missouri	501,919.57				20,875.00	24,598.00	9,225.00	44,817.18	601,434.75
Montana	80,686.98				15,338.09	7,900.00	2,062.50	18,400.08	124,387.65
Nebraska	626,083.57	47,714.88	123,088.87		9,400.00	25,000.00	8,572.84	24,616.16	864,476.32
Nevada					16,428.95		842.57	10,992.98	28,264.50
New Hampshire	138,384.81	19,525.71	33,955.20	78,339.27	11,975.67	1,500.00	4,971.68	6,955.00	295,607.34
New Jersey	386,193.15				13,566.67	37,494.88	1,896.67	48,121.25	487,272.62
New Mexico	83,396.25	13,867.87	24,327.50		28,873.41	7,500.00	6,582.00	34,303.34	198,850.37
New York	775,381.95			366,684.08	78,579.19	61,213.00		218,351.86	1,500,210.08
North Carolina		3,324.99			50,121.32	32,086.00	12,126.89	115,686.64	213,345.84
North Dakota	169,470.00				7,132.56			20,784.56	197,387.12
Ohio	3,752,300.18				22,010.00	44,650.00	6,983.00	65,130.40	3,891,073.58
Oklahoma	433,427.40		154,422.67		18,176.45	21,508.33	2,260.20	44,620.83	674,415.88

[1] Represents checks issued by the Treasury Department during this period.

TABLE 11.—*Grants to States pursuant to the provisions of the Social Security Act, Feb. 11 to June 30, 1936*—Continued

States	Public assistance			Unemployment compensation administration	Maternal and child-health services	Services for crippled children	Child-welfare services	Public-health work	Total grants to States
	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to dependent children						
Oregon	$393,750.00	$11,812.50		$39,645.27			$964.44	$27,933.75	$474,105.96
Pennsylvania		632,369.87			$63,371.66	$55,639.00	5,440.00	61,588.33	818,408.86
Rhode Island	69,235.16			8,820.71	8,396.67	3,000.00		17,165.00	106,617.54
South Carolina					34,128.66	8,300.00		69,500.58	111,929.24
South Dakota					16,833.50	12,010.74	5,040.00	26,518.58	60,402.82
Tennessee					35,448.49	25,593.00		97,881.73	158,923.22
Texas	1,181,250.00				42,001.66	49,999.92	27,349.74	64,089.48	1,364,690.80
Utah	313,980.70	20,204.10	$118,547.77				3,450.00	20,970.50	477,153.07
Vermont	118,041.84	2,625.00	7,707.88		14,250.34	6,665.00	3,372.46	9,954.66	162,617.18
Virginia					34,627.34	21,672.57	8,930.00	78,761.83	143,991.74
Washington	906,202.50	39,501.00	270,505.00		23,794.12	14,915.00	9,300.00	38,547.50	1,302,765.12
West Virginia					27,763.34	26,268.27	11,079.00	52,702.66	117,813.27
Wisconsin	2,379,281.09	185,699.40	623,280.00	97,139.76	25,982.91	22,258.63	5,600.57	60,077.41	3,399,319.77
Wyoming	96,493.83	12,698.70	14,356.40		9,183.78	9,772.92		11,610.66	154,116.29

TABLE 12.—*Grants to States pursuant to the provisions of the Social Security Act, Feb. 11 to Sept. 30, 1936* [1]

States	Public assistance			Unemployment compensation administration	Maternal and child-health services	Services for crippled children	Child-welfare services	Public-health work	Total grants to States
	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to dependent children						
Total	$48,128,556.93	$2,088,593.14	$4,585,875.94	$1,695,810.25	$1,672,311.90	$967,172.00	$385,261.48	$4,413,348.81	$63,936,930.45
Alabama	303,450.00		130,239.62	52,712.22	70,905.07	17,846.21	25,310.44	157,192.83	757,656.39
Alaska					9,582.06	1,261.00		18,627.55	29,470.61
Arizona		9,213.75	48,180.00		31,582.89	10,608.00	6,300.00	36,857.66	142,742.30
Arkansas	434,875.87	13,335.00	32,666.67		41,737.69			89,592.65	612,207.88
California	6,106,865.63	205,065.00	400,407.00	252,661.34	42,367.58	13,758.00	6,878.00	137,374.12	7,165,376.67
Colorado	1,836,135.00	78,750.00	154,000.00		10,612.30	16,375.00	3,690.00	52,382.19	2,151,944.49
Connecticut	546,352.80	2,520.00			27,976.85		1,974.50	53,660.70	632,484.85
Delaware	168,278.25		5,693.05		10,122.88		1,790.00	15,270.24	201,154.42
District of Columbia	118,094.92	18,900.00	214,909.03	63,772.70	15,660.32	6,250.00	1,666.30	33,780.89	473,034.16
Florida					26,324.17	27,995.00	6,255.07	80,406.66	140,980.90
Georgia					70,974.63			141,513.83	212,488.46

Hawaii					17,467.03			36,150.39	53,617.42
Idaho	662,403.79	23,916.38	116,526.12		21,113.95	9,406.36	8,886.86	36,907.39	879,160.85
Illinois	855,792.00				21,558.12		10,848.75	129,329.15	1,017,528.02
Indiana	1,531,667.49	93,058.87	165,000.00	99,734.18	23,261.83		5,775.00	46,163.75	1,964,661.12
Iowa	1,749,647.02				31,781.68	14,446.97	8,500.00	98,508.95	1,902,884.62
Kansas					32,179.70	11,055.00	15,967.81	57,210.02	116,412.53
Kentucky	122,850.00				46,986.54	37,367.60		146,770.75	353,974.89
Louisiana	253,497.76		180,775.80		18,992.03		9,209.12	87,835.58	580,310.29
Maine	116,349.45	77,751.45	106,472.49		29,260.95	14,057.36	6,562.13	35,092.33	385,546.16
Maryland	630,222.03	33,075.00	495,812.25		29,410.73	8,218.75	7,897.92	73,475.07	1,278,111.75
Massachusetts	2,712,109.69	50,452.03		159,513.35	44,522.99	21,900.56	3,250.00	121,686.62	3,113,435.24
Michigan	2,007,883.57				48,430.89	61,786.69	10,102.50	166,408.91	2,294,612.56
Minnesota	1,960,875.00				24,603.75	30,102.00	13,924.03	82,568.20	2,112,072.98
Mississippi	323,332.24	7,084.53	5,791.98	30,098.33	66,380.69	4,300.08		121,164.13	558,151.98
Missouri	1,352,419.57				20,875.00	35,139.00	21,537.98	96,317.18	1,526,288.73
Montana	305,687.07				20,234.59	12,900.00	6,226.57	33,919.08	378,967.31
Nebraska	1,216,708.57	47,714.88	142,203.95		9,400.00	25,000.00	8,572.84	39,066.66	1,488,666.90
Nevada					16,668.95		4,717.57	17,538.98	38,925.50
New Hampshire	232,932.06	19,525.71	33,955.20	123,613.62	15,340.46	1,500.00	8,795.43	13,522.50	449,184.98
New Jersey	1,091,665.57		823,428.33		28,548.67	37,494.88	8,551.67	92,116.25	2,081,805.37
New Mexico	90,646.75	13,963.88	47,237.88		40,739.17	13,731.00	10,480.82	51,592.59	268,392.09
New York	2,733,757.95			700,646.56	80,736.69	61,213.00		383,256.86	3,959,611.06
North Carolina		3,324.99			64,304.00	32,086.00	17,831.14	194,288.14	311,834.27
North Dakota	353,745.00				9,724.27			40,243.56	403,712.83
Ohio	6,767,383.05				29,351.46	44,650.00	6,983.00	150,650.65	6,999,018.16
Oklahoma	609,827.40		206,756.00		32,975.80	32,301.51	10,600.20	81,888.08	974,348.99
Oregon	866,250.00	26,941.17		70,531.12			964.44	47,944.00	1,012,630.73
Pennsylvania	3,075,975.00	1,041,082.37			63,371.66	55,639.00	10,143.41	161,855,33	4,408,066.77
Rhode Island	134,666.96			31,918.71	16,789.17	3,146.00		30,482.00	217,002.84
South Carolina				13,468.36	53,805.91	17,765.75		115,226.08	200,266.10
South Dakota					21,384.05	12,010.74	9,504.20	42,626.08	85,525.07
Tennessee					53,274.80	25,593.00		161,705.73	240,573.53
Texas	2,088,450.00				69,773.18	87,487.65	27,349.74	141,420.31	2,414,480.88
Utah	495,105.70	32,016.60	187,547.77		13,839.08	7,500.00	7,695.00	35,572.75	779,276.90
Vermont	271,682.71	5,250.00	15,053.88		16,559.77	6,665.00	8,084.96	18,119.66	341,415.98
Virginia					39,247.58	34,335.07	17,364.64	132,504.83	223,452.12
Washington	1,440,146.14	78,482.25	417,047.89		28,167.06	21,915.00	14,276.87	63,657.25	2,063,692.46
West Virginia					31,735.84	51,268.27	15,729.00	87,499.88	186,232.99
Wisconsin	2,379,281.09	185,699.40	623,280.00	97,139.76	37,235.13	31,323.63	15,063.57	105,878.16	3,474,900.74
Wyoming	181,543.83	21,469.88	32,891.03		14,432.29	9,772.92		18,525.66	278,635.61

[1] Represents checks issued by the Treasury Department during this period.

TABLE 13.—*Grants to States pursuant to the provisions of the Social Security Act, Feb. 11 to Dec. 15, 1936* [1]

States	Public assistance			Unemployment compensation administration	Maternal and child-health services	Services for crippled children	Child-welfare services	Public-health work	Total grants to States
	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to dependent children						
Total	$80,709,030.06	$3,285,620.68	$9,628,106.12	$2,638,753.76	$2,511,137.23	$1,565,460.92	$630,983.93	$6,335,195.20	$107,304,287.90
Alabama	544,862.59		201,975.35	144,062.39	96,709.46	27,426.70	38,360.75	223,374.33	1,276,771.57
Alaska					14,702.39	1,699.00		22,116.39	38,517.78
Arizona		9,213.75	48,180.00		43,501.22	18,188.00	11,704.82	51,126.16	181,913.95
Arkansas	434,875.87	13,686.28	73,153.60		63,682.99		4,639.60	126,814.40	716,852.74
California	9,965,300.63	414,571.50	810,232.50	252,661.34	54,671.29	25,933.35	6,878.00	196,192.45	11,726,441.06
Colorado	2,570,564.87	81,656.19	182,927.31		31,155.83	41,037.50	6,943.65	70,473.94	2,984,759.29
Connecticut	992,999.78	2,520.00			39,816.85		4,799.50	78,170.70	1,118,306.83
Delaware	168,278.25		20,886.75		22,951.77		3,486.25	22,815.24	238,418.26
District of Columbia	157,412.42	19,490.15	260,740.98	80,893.73	21,044.64	6,250.00	3,417.50	46,766.64	596,016.06
Florida	152,690.74				46,201.52	40,495.00	9,740.07	112,814.16	361,941.49
Georgia					115,238.63		5,386.60	196,250.87	316,876.10
Hawaii	13,908.15				29,348.62	6,406.25		49,572.39	99,235.41
Idaho	919,301.25	32,261.26	168,888.80	35,975.05	36,660.53	22,047.92	12,748.49	52,622.14	1,280,505.44
Illinois	3,533,292.00				30,012.33		16,313.75	206,563.12	3,786,181.20
Indiana	1,992,103.53	122,309.77	165,000.00	168,283.18	39,422.88		12,501.67	46,163.75	2,545,784.78
Iowa	2,482,967.02				43,907.02	25,973.91	12,186.33	129,530.20	2,694,564.48
Kansas					43,209.97	31,191.64	27,832.41	81,402.27	183,636.29
Kentucky	196,560.00				69,552.03	72,333.47		204,252.75	542,698.25
Louisiana	513,110.26		353,391.80	46,090.62	74,784.67		19,765.12	132,095.33	1,139,237.80
Maine	221,958.45	112,480.20	157,508.49		35,790.02	22,071.49	9,261.77	50,612.33	609,682.75
Maryland	965,507.56	45,045.57	652,577.78		45,168.85	18,610.00	10,954.17	106,933.32	1,844,797.25
Massachusetts	4,453,054.93	76,610.85	802,704.00	202,449.96	67,467.82	37,704.56	8,890.37	183,552.62	5,832,435.11
Michigan	2,879,536.14	32,340.00	561,554.35		77,370.89	86,857.69	21,433.75	236,254.91	3,895,347.83
Minnesota	3,428,280.32				44,188.33	59,087.00	24,319.78	124,831.82	3,680,707.25
Mississippi	404,007.67	7,084.53	5,791.98	54,066.16	103,924.69	8,594.32		148,733.93	732,203.28
Missouri	2,070,694.65				29,980.00	59,213.00	30,265.28	149,065.76	2,339,218.69
Montana	628,433.11				34,202.65	17,479.11	10,445.88	44,994.08	735,554.83
Nebraska	1,990,521.41	54,095.36	142,203.95		9,400.00	25,000.00	17,623.53	53,201.66	2,292,045.91
Nevada					26,291.92		7,523.00	23,425.98	57,240.90
New Hampshire	335,464.56	28,562.52	47,107.41	177,403.47	22,114.02	2,827.33	12,636.08	21,309.05	647,424.44
New Jersey	1,906,114.71	32,915.17	1,267,347.66		48,782.35	48,133.84	9,063.29	136,111.25	3,448,468.27
New Mexico	118,070.72	13,963.88	65,283.66		60,928.54	21,231.00	14,650.47	70,947.84	365,076.11
New York	5,160,652.53			904,950.48	119,773.33	61,213.00		543,161.86	6,789,751.20
North Carolina		3,324.99			91,743.33	46,680.00	31,196.58	272,889.64	445,834.54
North Dakota	414,096.90	2,876.09			13,820.57	2,822.50	6,845.00	59,702.56	500,163.62
Ohio	10,322,594.51	265,695.65	685,575.31		56,885.20	137,770.00	12,133.00	242,741.67	11,723,395.34
Oklahoma	1,490,663.77	15,120.00	237,018.98		49,875.15	51,328.17	12,551.18	119,155.33	1,975,712.58
Oregon	866,250.00	26,941.17		100,191.31	12,485.00		8,373.04	60,952.75	1,075,193.27
Pennsylvania	6,233,062.50	1,418,640.27	843,837.80		63,371.66	68,608.47	16,194.28	263,119.33	8,906,834.31

Rhode Island	219,133.68			69,351.14	22,883.23	4,818.38		44,186.00	360,372.43
South Carolina				55,006.98	80,877.66	27,231.50		160,951.58	324,067.72
South Dakota	249,889.50				26,919.50	17,346.02	14,927.70	54,682.58	363,765.30
Tennessee					74,620.63	42,418.00		225,529.73	342,568.36
Texas	4,503,450.00			84,875.06	97,552.63	127,987.65	40,292.55	228,724.12	5,082,882.01
Utah	512,726.09	32,016.60	224,735.68	44,759.05	34,491.04	24,621.05	11,317.50	50,175.00	934,842.01
Vermont	271,682.71	7,875.00	21,739.04		20,957.16	11,609.00	9,801.62	28,112.28	371,776.81
Virginia					59,630.22	52,897.57	22,296.47	191,180.83	326,005.09
Washington	2,484,036.19	102,746.11	560,676.65		44,079.56	33,081.67	20,639.87	88,767.00	3,334,026.55
West Virginia	354,375.00	18,900.00	190,000.00		46,351.29	72,950.27	25,142.19	123,272.09	830,990.84
Wisconsin	3,317,101.51	262,851.78	823,134.50	217,733.84	56,341.91	40,388.42	25,501.57	151,678.91	4,894,732.44
Wyoming	269,443.58	29,826.04	53,931.79		16,293.44	15,897.07		27,120.16	412,512.08

[1] Represents checks issued by the Treasury Department during this period.

CERTIFICATIONS FOR FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATES

Table 11, table 12, and table 13 represent actual payments to the States by the United States Treasury Department. Because of the procedure involved in the certification of grants by the Social Security Board, for any given date the figures for certification of grants to the States will differ from those for payments to the States. The ordinary procedure is for the States to submit in advance quarterly estimates of the sums needed for their public-assistance programs or for the administration of unemployment compensation. After review of these estimates the Social Security Board certifies to the United States Treasury Department the sums to be paid. However, the Board has certified supplemental grants during a given quarter, and has also certified in later months retroactive grants for earlier periods during which State plans had been in operation but had not yet received formal approval. Table 14 and table 15 represent the total sums which had been certified, for the third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year 1935–36 and for the first and second quarters of the fiscal year 1936–37, as of December 15, 1936.

TABLE 14.—*Federal grants to States for administration of unemployment compensation laws: Certifications for grants for the fiscal years 1935–36 and 1936–37, as of Dec. 15, 1936*

States	1935–36 fiscal year			1936–37 fiscal year			1936 calendar year—grand total grants to Dec. 15, 1936
	Third quarter (Jan. 1–Mar. 31)	Fourth quarter (Apr. 1–June 30)	Total for 1935–36 fiscal year	First quarter (July 1–Sept. 30)	Second quarter (Oct. 1–Dec. 31)	Total for 1936–37 fiscal year to Dec. 15, 1936	
Total	$376,647.33	$586,817.67	$963,465.00	$790,277.36	$885,011.42	$1,675,288.78	$2,638,753.78
Alabama	10,704.46	23,022.15	33,726.61	18,985.63	91,350.17	110,335.80	144,062.41
California	53,545.02	82,355.40	135,900.42	116,760.92	----------	116,760.92	252,661.34
District of Columbia	12,239.25	30,273.42	42,512.67	21,260.03	17,121.03	38,381.06	80,893.73
Idaho	----------	----------	----------	4,724.00	31,251.05	35,975.05	35,975.05
Indiana	836.03	47,605.69	48,441.72	51,292.46	68,549.00	119,841.46	168,283.18
Louisiana	----------	----------	----------	----------	46,090.62	46,090.62	46,090.62
Massachusetts	33,348.27	62,680.01	96,028.28	63,485.07	42,936.61	106,421.68	202,449.96
Mississippi	----------	6,820.39	6,820.39	23,277.94	23,967.83	47,245.77	54,066.16
New Hampshire	44,188.32	34,150.95	78,339.27	45,274.35	53,789.85	99,064.20	177,403.47
New York	181,949.41	184,734.67	366,684.08	333,962.48	204,303.92	538,266.40	904,950.48
Oregon	17,956.07	26,384.43	44,340.50	26,190.62	29,660.19	55,850.81	100,191.31
Rhode Island	----------	8,820.71	8,820.71	23,098.00	37,432.43	60,530.43	69,351.14
South Carolina	----------	600.00	600.00	12,868.36	41,538.62	54,406.98	55,006.98
Texas	----------	----------	----------	----------	84,875.06	84,875.06	84,875.06
Utah	----------	----------	----------	4,479.80	40,279.25	44,759.05	44,759.05
Wisconsin	21,880.50	79,369.85	101,250.35	44,617.70	71,865.79	116,483.49	217,733.84

TABLE 15.—*Federal grants to States having approved public-assistance plans: Certifications for grants for the fiscal years 1935–36 and 1936–37, as of Dec. 15, 1936*

States	Old-age assistance			Aid to the blind			Aid to dependent children	Grand total for calendar year 1936
	Assistance	5 percent additional	Total	Assistance	5 percent additional	Total		
Total:								
Fiscal year 1935–36:								
Third quarter (Jan. 1–Mar. 31)	$5,575,587.20	$278,779.35	$5,854,366.55	$399,383.73	$19,969.18	$419,352.91	$684,040.16	$6,957,759.62
Fourth quarter (Apr. 1–June 30)	14,825,424.16	741,271.17	15,566,695.33	671,626.50	33,581.31	705,207.81	2,121,324.64	18,393,227.78
Fiscal year 1936–37:								
First quarter (July 1–Sept. 30)	25,069,768.38	1,253,488.40	26,323,256.78	1,078,764.11	53,938.21	1,132,702.32	2,959,384.71	30,415,343.81
Second quarter (Oct. 1–Dec. 31)	31,396,529.92	1,569,825.98	32,966,355.90	979,388.22	48,969.42	1,028,357.64	3,840,446.23	37,835,159.77
Grand total	76,867,309.66	3,843,364.90	80,710,674.56	3,129,162.56	156,458.12	3,285,620.68	9,605,195.74	93,601,490.98
Alabama:								
1936:								
Third quarter	100,000.00	5,000.00	105,000.00				48,000.00	153,000.00
Fourth quarter							31,239.62	31,239.62
1937:								
First quarter	189,000.00	9,450.00	198,450.00				51,000.00	249,450.00
Second quarter	229,916.75	11,495.84	241,412.59				71,735.73	313,148.32
Total	518,916.75	25,945.84	544,862.59				201,975.35	746,837.94
Arizona:								
1936:								
Third quarter				4,500.00	225.00	4,725.00	32,120.00	36,845.00
Fourth quarter				4,275.00	213.75	4,488.75	16,060.00	20,548.75
Total				8,775.00	438.75	9,213.75	48,180.00	57,393.75
Arkansas:								
1936:								
Third quarter	74,667.50	3,733.37	78,400.87					78,400.87
Fourth quarter	224,000.00	11,200.00	235,200.00	8,500.00	425.00	8,925.00	9,666.67	253,791.67
1937:								
First quarter	115,500.00	5,775.00	121,275.00	4,200.00	210.00	4,410.00	23,000.00	148,685.00
Second quarter				334.55	16.73	351.28	40,486.93	40,838.21
Total	414,167.50	20,708.37	434,875.87	13,034.55	651.73	13,686.28	73,153.60	521,715.75

TABLE 15.—*Federal grants to States having approved public-assistance plans: Certifications for grants for the fiscal years 1935–36 and 1936–37, as of Dec. 15, 1936*—Continued

States	Old-age assistance			Aid to the blind			Aid to dependent children	Grand total for calendar year 1936
	Assistance	5 percent additional	Total	Assistance	5 percent additional	Total		
California:								
1936:								
Fourth quarter	$2,571,562.50	$128,578.13	$2,700,140.63					$2,700,140.63
1937:								
First quarter	3,244,500.00	162,225.00	3,406,725.00	$195,300.00	$9,765.00	$205,065.00	$400,407.00	4,012,197.00
Second quarter	3,674,700.00	183,735.00	3,858,435.00	199,530.00	9,976.50	209,506.50	409,825.50	4,477,767.00
Total	9,490,762.50	474,538.13	9,965,300.63	394,830.00	19,741.50	414,571.50	810,232.50	11,190,104.63
Colorado:								
1936:								
Fourth quarter	937,500.00	46,875.00	984,375.00	37,500.00	1,875.00	39,375.00	77,000.00	1,100,750.00
1937:								
First quarter	811,200.00	40,560.00	851,760.00	37,500.00	1,875.00	39,375.00	77,000.00	968,135.00
Second quarter	699,768.61	34,988.43	734,757.04	2,767.80	138.39	2,906.19	28,927.31	766,590.54
Total	2,448,468.61	122,423.43	2,570,892.04	77,767.80	3,888.39	81,656.19	182,927.31	2,835,475.54
Connecticut:								
1936:								
Third quarter				2,400.00	120.00	2,520.00		2,520.00
Fourth quarter	211,250.00	10,562.50	221,812.50					221,812.50
1937:								
First quarter	309,086.00	15,454.30	324,540.30					324,540.30
Second quarter	425,500.00	21,275.00	446,775.00					446,775.00
Total	945,836.00	47,291.80	993,127.80	2,400.00	120.00	2,520.00		995,647.80
Delaware:								
1936:								
Third quarter	31,500.00	1,575.00	33,075.00					33,075.00
Fourth quarter	38,765.00	1,938.25	40,703.25					40,703.25
1937:								
First quarter	45,000.00	2,250.00	47,250.00				5,693.05	52,943.05
Second quarter	45,000.00	2,250.00	47,250.00				15,193.70	62,443.70
Total	160,265.00	8,013.25	168,278.25				20,886.75	189,165.00

District of Columbia:								
1936:								
Third quarter	45,000.00	2,250.00	47,250.00	9,000.00	450.00	9,450.00	45,810.66	102,510.66
Fourth quarter							91,113.37	91,113.37
1937:								
First quarter	67,500.00	3,375.00	70,875.00	9,000.00	450.00	9,450.00	77,985.00	158,310.00
Second quarter	37,445.25	1,872.25	39,317.50	562.05	28.10	590.15	45,831.95	85,739.60
Total	149,945.25	7,497.25	157,442.50	18,562.05	928.10	19,490.15	260,740.98	437,673.63
Florida:								
1937: Second quarter	145,419.75	7,270.99	152,690.74					152,690.74
Total	145,419.75	7,270.99	152,690.74					152,690.74
Territory of Hawaii:								
1937:								
First quarter	3,293.08	164.65	3,457.73					3,457.73
Second quarter	9,952.77	497.65	10,450.42					10,450.42
Total	13,245.85	662.30	13,908.15					13,908.15
Idaho:								
1936:								
Third quarter	150,000.00	7,500.00	157,500.00	6,000.00	300.00	6,300.00	10,133.33	173,933.33
Fourth quarter	262,500.00	13,125.00	275,625.00	9,375.00	468.75	9,843.75	44,233.33	329,702.08
1937:								
First quarter	218,360.75	10,918.04	229,278.79	7,402.50	370.13	7,772.63	62,159.46	299,210.88
Second quarter	244,664.25	12,233.21	256,897.46	7,947.50	397.38	8,344.88	52,362.68	317,605.02
Total	875,525.00	43,776.25	919,301.25	30,725.00	1,536.26	32,261.26	168,888.80	1,120,451.31
Illinois:								
1937:								
First quarter	815,040.00	40,752.00	855,792.00					855,792.00
Second quarter	2,550,000.00	127,500.00	2,677,500.00					2,677,500.00
Total	3,365,040.00	168,252.00	3,533,292.00					3,533,292.00
Indiana:								
1936: Fourth quarter	864,000.00	43,200.00	907,200.00	37,500.00	1,875.00	39,375.00	165,000.00	1,111,575.00
1937:								
First quarter	594,730.94	29,736.55	624,467.49	51,127.50	2,556.37	53,683.87		678,151.36
Second quarter	438,510.51	21,925.53	460,436.04	27,858.00	1,392.90	29,250.90		489,686.94
Total	1,897,241.45	94,862.08	1,992,103.53	116,485.50	5,824.27	122,309.77	165,000.00	2,279,413.30

TABLE 15.—*Federal grants to States having approved public-assistance plans: Certifications for grants for the fiscal years 1935–36 and 1936–37, as of Dec. 15, 1936*—Continued

States	Old-age assistance			Aid to the blind			Aid to dependent children	Grand total for calendar year 1936
	Assistance	5 percent additional	Total	Assistance	5 percent additional	Total		
Iowa:								
1936:								
Third quarter	$522,000.00	$26,100.00	$548,100.00					$548,100.00
Fourth quarter	652,500.00	32,625.00	685,125.00					685,125.00
1937:								
First quarter	491,830.50	24,591.52	516,422.02					516,422.02
Second quarter	698,400.00	34,920.00	733,320.00					733,320.00
Total	2,364,730.50	118,236.52	2,482,967.02					2,482,967.02
Kentucky:								
1937:								
First quarter	117,000.00	5,850.00	122,850.00					122,850.00
Second quarter	70,200.00	3,510.00	73,710.00					73,710.00
Total	187,200.00	9,360.00	196,560.00					196,560.00
Louisiana:								
1936: Fourth quarter	17,873.94	893.70	18,767.64				$14,425.80	33,193.44
1937:								
First quarter	223,552.50	11,177.62	234,730.12				166,350.00	401,080.12
Second quarter	247,250.00	12,362.50	259,612.50				172,616.00	432,228.50
Total	488,676.44	24,433.82	513,110.26				353,391.80	866,502.06
Maine:								
1936:								
Third quarter	84,375.00	4,218.75	88,593.75	$25,000.00	$1,250.00	$26,250.00	39,555.33	154,399.08
Fourth quarter				29,171.50	1,458.57	30,630.07	27,431.89	58,061.96
1937:								
First quarter	26,434.00	1,321.70	27,755.70	19,877.50	993.88	20,871.38	39,485.27	88,112.35
Second quarter	100,580.00	5,029.00	105,609.00	33,075.00	1,653.75	34,728.75	51,036.00	191,373.75
Total	211,389.00	10,569.45	221,958.45	107,124.00	5,356.20	112,480.20	157,508.49	491,947.14

Maryland:								
1936:								
Third quarter	160,000.00	8,000.00	168,000.00				92,400.00	260,400.00
Fourth quarter	129,711.46	6,485.57	136,197.03	15,000.00	750.00	15,750.00	225,162.25	377,109.28
1937:								
First quarter	310,500.00	15,525.00	326,025.00	16,500.00	825.00	17,325.00	178,250.00	521,600.00
Second quarter	319,320.03	15,965.50	335,285.53	11,400.54	570.03	11,970.57	156,765.53	504,021.63
Total	919,531.49	45,976.07	965,507.56	42,900.54	2,145.03	45,045.57	652,577.78	1,663,130.91
Massachusetts:								
1936:								
Third quarter	620,013.49	31,000.67	651,014.16					651,014.16
Fourth quarter	977,820.88	48,891.04	1,026,711.92	25,632.06	1,281.60	26,913.66	258,916.00	1,312,541.58
1937:								
First quarter	985,127.25	49,256.36	1,034,383.61	22,417.50	1,120.87	23,538.37	264,208.00	1,322,129.98
Second quarter	1,658,043.08	82,902.16	1,740,945.24	24,913.16	1,245.66	26,158.82	279,580.00	2,046,684.06
Total	4,241,004.70	212,050.23	4,453,054.93	72,962.72	3,648.13	76,610.85	802,704.00	5,332,369.78
Michigan:								
1936:								
Third quarter	330,000.00	16,500.00	346,500.00					346,500.00
Fourth quarter	680,625.00	34,031.25	714,656.25					714,656.25
1937:								
First quarter	901,645.07	45,082.25	946,727.32	15,200.00	760.00	15,960.00	117,554.35	1,080,241.67
Second quarter	830,724.78	41,536.24	872,261.02	15,600.00	780.00	16,380.00	444,000.00	1,332,641.02
Total	2,742,994.85	137,149.74	2,880,144.59	30,800.00	1,540.00	32,340.00	561,554.35	3,474,038.94
Minnesota:								
1936:								
Third quarter	100,000.00	5,000.00	105,000.00					105,000.00
Fourth quarter	687,500.00	34,375.00	721,875.00					721,875.00
1937:								
First quarter	1,080,000.00	54,000.00	1,134,000.00					1,134,000.00
Second quarter	1,397,528.88	69,876.44	1,467,405.32					1,467,405.32
Total	3,265,028.88	163,251.44	3,428,280.32					3,428,280.32
Mississippi:								
1936:								
Third quarter	175,000.00	8,750.00	183,750.00	6,747.17	337.36	7,084.53	5,791.98	196,626.51
Fourth quarter	54,185.47	2,709.27	56,894.74					56,894.74
1937:								
First quarter	78,750.00	3,937.50	82,687.50					82,687.50
Second quarter	76,833.75	3,841.68	80,675.43					80,675.43
Total	384,769.22	19,238.45	404,007.67	6,747.17	337.36	7,084.53	5,791.98	416,884.18

TABLE 15.—*Federal grants to States having approved public-assistance plans: Certifications for grants for the fiscal years 1935–36 and 1936–37, as of Dec. 15, 1936*—Continued

States	Old-age assistance			Aid to the blind			Aid to dependent children	Grand total for calendar year 1936
	Assistance	5 percent additional	Total	Assistance	5 percent additional	Total		
Missouri:								
1936:								
Third quarter	$300,000.00	$15,000.00	$315,000.00					$315,000.00
Fourth quarter	178,018.64	8,900.93	186,919.57					186,919.57
1937:								
First quarter	810,000.00	40,500.00	850,500.00					850,500.00
Second quarter	684,071.50	34,203.58	718,275.08					718,275.08
Total	1,972,090.14	98,604.51	2,070,694.65					2,070,694.65
Montana:								
1936: Fourth quarter	76,844.75	3,842.23	80,686.98					80,686.98
1937:								
First quarter	214,285.80	10,714.29	225,000.09					225,000.09
Second quarter	307,377.18	15,368.86	322,746.04					322,746.04
Total	598,507.73	29,925.38	628,433.11					628,433.11
Nebraska:								
1936:								
Third quarter	330,600.00	16,530.00	347,130.00	$14,800.00	$740.00	$15,540.00	$75,878.00	438,548.00
Fourth quarter	265,670.07	13,283.50	278,953.57	7,962.74	398.14	8,360.88	47,210.87	334,525.32
1937:								
First quarter	562,500.00	28,125.00	590,625.00	22,680.00	1,134.00	23,814.00	19,115.08	633,554.08
Second quarter	736,964.61	36,848.23	773,812.84	6,076.65	303.83	6,380.48		780,193.32
Total	1,895,734.68	94,786.73	1,990,521.41	51,519.39	2,575.97	54,095.36	142,203.95	2,186,820.72
New Hampshire:								
1936:								
Third quarter	56,000.00	2,800.00	58,800.00	4,800.00	240.00	5,040.00	8,720.00	72,560.00
Fourth quarter	75,795.06	3,789.75	79,584.81	5,692.92	284.64	5,977.56	11,786.15	97,348.52
1937:								
First quarter	90,045.00	4,502.25	94,547.25	8,103.00	405.15	8,508.15	13,449.05	116,504.45
Second quarter	97,650.00	4,882.50	102,532.50	8,606.48	430.33	9,036.81	13,152.21	124,721.52
Total	319,490.06	15,974.50	335,464.56	27,202.40	1,360.12	28,562.52	47,107.41	411,134.49

New Jersey:								
1936:								
Fourth quarter	367,803.00	18,390.15	386,193.15				379,509.00	765,702.15
1937:								
First quarter	671,878.50	33,593.92	705,472.42	15,552.78	777.64	16,330.42	443,919.33	1,165,722.17
Second quarter	775,665.85	38,783.29	814,449.14	15,795.00	789.75	16,584.75	443,919.33	1,274,953.22
Total	1,815,347.35	90,767.36	1,906,114.71	31,347.78	1,567.39	32,915.17	1,267,347.66	3,206,377.54
New Mexico:								
1936: Fourth quarter	79,425.00	3,971.25	83,396.25	13,207.50	660.37	13,867.87	24,327.50	121,591.62
1937:								
First quarter	6,905.24	345.26	7,250.50	91.44	4.57	96.01		7,346.51
Second quarter	26,118.07	1,305.90	27,423.97				18,045.78	45,469.75
Total	112,448.31	5,622.41	118,070.72	13,298.94	664.94	13,963.88	42,373.28	174,407.88
New York:								
1936: Fourth quarter	738,459.00	36,922.95	775,381.95					775,381.95
1937:								
First quarter	1,865,120.00	93,256.00	1,958,376.00					1,958,376.00
Second quarter	2,311,328.18	115,566.40	2,426,894.58					2,426,894.58
Total	4,914,907.18	245,745.35	5,160,652.53					5,160,652.53
North Carolina:								
1936: Third quarter				3,166.66	158.33	3,324.99		3,324.99
Total				3,166.66	158.33	3,324.99		3,324.99
North Dakota:								
1936: Fourth quarter	161,400.00	8,070.00	169,470.00					169,470.00
1937:								
First quarter	175,500.00	8,775.00	184,275.00					184,275.00
Second quarter	57,478.00	2,873.90	60,351.90	2,739.13	136.96	2,876.09		63,227.99
Total	394,378.00	19,718.90	414,096.90	2,739.13	136.96	2,876.09		416,972.99
Ohio:								
1936:								
Third quarter	1,535,119.22	76,755.96	1,611,875.18					1,611,875.18
Fourth quarter	2,038,500.00	101,925.00	2,140,425.00					2,140,425.00
1937:								
First quarter	2,528,010.78	126,400.54	2,654,411.32	133,043.48	6,652.17	139,695.65	347,166.33	3,141,273.30
Second quarter	3,385,915.68	169,295.78	3,555,211.46	120,000.00	6,000.00	126,000.00	338,408.98	4,019,620.44
Total	9,487,545.68	474,377.28	9,961,922.96	253,043.48	12,652.17	265,695.65	685,575.31	10,913,193.92

TABLE 15.—*Federal grants to States having approved public-assistance plans: Certifications for grants for the fiscal years 1935–36 and 1936–37, as of Dec. 15, 1936*—Continued

States	Old-age assistance			Aid to the blind			Aid to dependent children	Grand total for calendar year 1936
	Assistance	5 percent additional	Total	Assistance	5 percent additional	Total		
Oklahoma:								
1936: Fourth quarter	$412,788.00	$20,639.40	$433,427.40				$154,422.67	$587,850.07
1937:								
First quarter	256,891.78	12,844.59	269,736.37				52,333.33	322,069.70
Second quarter	750,000.00	37,500.00	787,500.00	$14,400.00	$720.00	$15,120.00	30,262.98	832,882.98
Total	1,419,679.78	70,983.99	1,490,663.77	14,400.00	720.00	15,120.00	237,018.98	1,742,802.75
Oregon:								
1936: Fourth quarter	375,000.00	18,750.00	393,750.00	11,250.00	562.50	11,812.50		405,562.50
1937:								
First quarter	450,000.00	22,500.00	472,500.00	11,250.00	562.50	11,812.50		484,312.50
Second quarter	343,496.71	17,174.84	360,671.55	3,158.25	157.92	3,316.17		363,987.72
Total	1,168,496.71	58,424.84	1,226,921.55	25,658.25	1,282.92	26,941.17		1,253,862.72
Pennsylvania:								
1936:								
Third quarter				264,000.00	13,200.00	277,200.00		277,200.00
Fourth quarter				338,257.02	16,912.85	355,169.87		355,169.87
1937:								
First quarter	2,929,500.00	146,475.00	3,075,975.00	389,250.00	19,462.50	408,712.50	213,939.27	3,698,626.77
Second quarter	3,006,750.00	150,337.50	3,157,087.50	359,578.96	17,978.94	377,557.90	629,898.53	4,164,543.93
Total	5,936,250.00	296,812.50	6,233,062.50	1,351,085.98	67,554.29	1,418,640.27	843,837.80	8,495,540.57
Rhode Island:								
1936:								
Third quarter	28,600.00	1,430.00	30,030.00					30,030.00
Fourth quarter	37,338.25	1,866.91	39,205.16					39,205.16
1937:								
First quarter	62,316.00	3,115.80	65,431.80					65,431.80
Second quarter	80,444.50	4,022.22	84,466.72					84,466.72
Total	208,698.75	10,434.93	219,133.68					219,133.68

South Dakota:								
1937:								
Second quarter	237,990.00	11,899.50	249,889.50					249,889.50
Total	237,990.00	11,899.50	249,889.50					249,889.50
Texas:								
1937:								
First quarter	1,989,000.00	99,450.00	2,088,450.00					2,088,450.00
Second quarter	2,300,000.00	115,000.00	2,415,000.00					2,415,000.00
Total	4,289,000.00	214,450.00	4,503,450.00					4,503,450.00
Utah:								
1936:								
Third quarter	63,060.00	3,153.00	66,213.00	5,340.00	267.00	5,607.00	19,548.33	91,368.33
Fourth quarter	235,969.25	11,798.45	247,767.70	13,902.00	695.10	14,597.10	98,999.44	361,364.24
1937:								
First quarter	172,500.00	8,625.00	181,125.00	11,250.00	562.50	11,812.50	69,000.00	261,937.50
Second quarter	16,781.33	839.06	17,620.39				37,187.91	54,808.30
Total	488,310.58	24,415.51	512,726.09	30,492.00	1,524.60	32,016.60	224,735.68	769,478.37
Vermont:								
1936:								
Third quarter	41,371.99	2,068.60	43,440.59				1,881.00	45,321.59
Fourth quarter	70,950.00	3,547.50	74,497.50	2,500.00	125.00	2,625.00	5,826.88	82,949.38
1937:								
First quarter	76,765.45	3,838.27	80,603.72	2,500.00	125.00	2,625.00	7,346.00	90,574.72
Second quarter	69,658.00	3,482.90	73,140.90	2,500.00	125.00	2,625.00	6,685.16	82,451.06
Total	258,745.44	12,937.27	271,682.71	7,500.00	375.00	7,875.00	21,739.04	301,296.75
Washington:								
1936:								
Third quarter	400,000.00	20,000.00	420,000.00				95,505.00	515,505.00
Fourth quarter	463,050.00	23,152.50	486,202.50	37,620.00	1,881.00	39,501.00	175,000.00	700,703.50
1937:								
First quarter	508,517.75	25,425.89	533,943.64	37,125.00	1,856.25	38,981.25	146,542.89	719,467.78
Second quarter	994,181.00	49,709.05	1,043,890.05	23,108.44	1,155.42	24,263.86	143,628.76	1,211,782.67
Total	2,365,748.75	118,287.44	2,484,036.19	97,853.44	4,892.67	102,746.11	560,676.65	3,147,458.95
West Virginia:								
1937:								
Second quarter	337,500.00	16,875.00	354,375.00	18,000.00	900.00	18,900.00	190,000.00	563,275.00
Total	337,500.00	16,875.00	354,375.00	18,000.00	900.00	18,900.00	190,000.00	563,275.00

TABLE 15.—*Federal grants to States having approved public-assistance plans: Certifications for grants for the fiscal years 1935–36 and 1936–37 as of Dec. 15, 1936*—Continued

States	Old-age assistance			Aid to the blind			Aid to dependent children	Grand total for calendar year 1936
	Assistance	5 percent additional	Total	Assistance	5 percent additional	Total		
Wisconsin:								
1936:								
Third quarter	$375,000.00	$18,750.00	$393,750.00	49,666.66	$2,483.33	$52,149.99	$200,000.00	$645,899.99
Fourth quarter	900,000.00	45,000.00	945,000.00	66,150.00	3,307.50	69,457.50	258,333.33	1,272,790.83
1937:								
First quarter	990,981.99	49,549.10	1,040,531.09	61,039.91	3,052.00	64,091.91	164,946.67	1,269,569.67
Second quarter	893,686.86	44,684.34	938,371.20	73.478.46	3,673.92	77,152.38	199,854.50	1,215,378.08
Total	3,159,668.85	157,983.44	3,317,652.29	250,335.03	12,516.75	262,851.78	823,134.50	4,403.638.57
Wyoming:								
1936:								
Third quarter	53,280.00	2,664.00	55,944.00	3,963.24	198.16	4,161.40	8,696.53	68,801.93
Fourth quarter	38,618.89	1,930.94	40,549.83	8,130.76	406.54	8,537.30	5,659.87	54,747.00
1937:								
First quarter	81,000.00	4,050.00	85,050.00	8,353.50	417.68	8,771.18	18,534.63	112,355.81
Second quarter	83,714.04	4,185.71	87,899.75	7,958.25	397.91	8,356.16	21,040.76	117,296.67
Total	256,612.93	12,830.65	269,443.58	28,405.75	1,420.29	29,826.04	53,931.79	353,201.41

TABLE 16.—*Unemployment trust fund: Statement showing amounts to the credit of State agencies as of June 30, Sept. 30, and Dec. 15, 1936*

State agency	June 30, 1936			Sept. 30, 1936					Dec. 15, 1936				
	Deposits	Earnings	Total	Deposits	Earnings	Total	Payments on accounts of benefits	Balance	Deposits	Earnings	Total	Payments on accounts of benefits	Balance
Alabama: Alabama Unemployment Compensation Commission									$398,666.91		$398,666.91		$398,666.91
District of Columbia: District Unemployment Fund	$602,489.08	$1,383.34	$603,872.42	$1,162,304.73	$7,016.18	$1,169,320.91		$1,169,320.91	1,556,353.07	$7,016.18	1,563,369.25		1,563,369.25
Indiana: Indiana Unemployment Trust Fund	855,231.42	329.03	855,560.45	2,485,509.74	11,101.13	2,496,610.87		2,496,610.87	4,420,115.98	11,101.13	4,431,217.11		4,431,217.11
Massachusetts: Treasurer and Receiver General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts									6,500,000.00		6,500,000.00		6,500,000.00
Mississippi: Mississippi Unemployment Trust Fund				160,320.88	291.35	160,612.23		160,612.23	397,725.47	291.35	398,016.82		398,016.82
New York: Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, New York	6,000,000.00	7,838.09	6,007,838.09	15,000,000.00	80,954.84	15,080,954.84		15,080,954.84	22,500,000.00	80,954.84	22,580,954.84		22,580,954.84
Oregon: Unemployment Compensation Commission of Oregon				970,412.57	4,040.25	974,452.82		974,452.82	1,305,901.90	4,040.25	1,309,942.15		1,309,942.15
Rhode Island: Rhode Island Unemployment Compensation Fund									1,421,674.12		1,421,674.12		1,421,674.12
Wisconsin: Industrial Commission of Wisconsin	11,400,000.00	82,150.48	11,482,150.48	14,564,908.79	165,133.68	14,730,042.47	$50,000	14,680,042.47	16,560,596.21	165,133.68	16,725,729.89	$150,000	16,575,729.89
Total	18,857,720.50	91,700.94	18,949,421.44	34,343,456.71	268,537.43	34,611,994.14	50,000	34,561,994.14	55,061,033.66	268,537.43	55,329,571.09	150,000	55,179,571.09

APPENDIX V

PUBLIC-ASSISTANCE STATISTICS

The following information is gathered by the Division of Public Assistance Statistics of the Bureau of Research and Statistics. The data are reported monthly by the States; the figures are revised from time to time by the Division of Public-Assistance Statistics to take account of retroactive grants and additional information submitted to the Board. More detailed information as to the operation of public-assistance plans within the States may be found in *Public Assistance: Monthly Statistics for the United States* and *Public Assistance: Quarterly Review of Statistics for the United States.* In order to facilitate reference, the serial numbers of the corresponding tables in those volumes are indicated.

TABLE 17.—*Total number of cases receiving payment for each type of public assistance for each month of the period Feb. 1 through Oct. 31, 1936, in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies corrected to Nov. 25, 1936) P. A. S. table 200.2*

Month	Total number of cases receiving payments			
	Aged	Blind	Dependent children	
			Families	Children
Fiscal year 1935–36:				
Third quarter:				
February	245,430	12,058	26,568	68,638
March	291,909	12,208	26,625	67,822
Fourth quarter:				
April	466,749	16,379	56,689	141,003
May	561,587	16,659	60,967	150,803
June	602,672	17,585	68,993	173,491
Fiscal year 1936–37:				
First quarter:				
July	791,340	25,897	90,345	227,946
August	843,629	26,519	93,286	243,149
September	862,667	26,409	94,803	247,056
Second quarter: October	974,383	27,999	105,413	268,903

TABLE 18.—*Total payments for direct assistance to individuals from Federal, State, and local funds for each month of the period Feb. 1 through Oct. 31, 1936, in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to Nov. 25, 1936) P. A. S. table 200.1*

Month	Total payments to individuals [1]			
	All types of public assistance	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to dependent children
Total for fiscal year 1935–36	$41,053,588	$33,683,185	$1,803,245	$5,567,158
Total for third quarter	9,862,771	8,029,025	595,155	1,238,591
February	4,614,328	3,724,829	286,634	602,865
March	5,248,443	4,304,196	308,521	635,726
Total for fourth quarter	31,190,817	25,654,160	1,208,090	4,328,567
April	8,764,795	7,048,101	385,193	1,331,501
May	10,755,592	8,971,732	399,319	1,384,541
June	11,670,430	9,634,327	423,578	1,612,525
Fiscal year 1936–37:				
Total for first quarter	53,648,371	44,369,223	1,999,800	7,279,348
July	15,913,131	13,123,241	651,178	2,138,712
August	18,281,401	15,111,233	666,895	2,503,273
September	19,453,839	16,134,749	681,727	2,637,363
Second quarter: October	21,517,513	18,031,059	703,933	2,782,521

[1] Amount paid to recipients from Federal, State, and local funds, administrative expenses excluded. In all States payments must be made in cash. In most States these payments are made within the month for which the assistance is intended. In a few States, however, checks are written prior to the beginning of the month or after the end of the month for which the payment is made. States are requested, therefore, to report the amount of obligations incurred for the month for direct assistance.

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TABLE 19.—*Recipients of old-age assistance for each month of the period Feb. 1 through Oct. 31, 1936, in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to Nov. 25, 1936) P. A. S. table 201.6*

States	Number of recipients of old-age assistance								
	Third quarter 1935–36		Fourth quarter 1935–36			First quarter 1936–37			Second quarter 1936–37, October
	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	
Total [1]	245,430	291,909	466,749	561,587	602,672	791,340	843,629	862,667	974,383
1. Alabama	6,239	4,390	5,890	5,932	8,353	9,614	10,523	10,594	10,492
2. Arkansas	(2)	11,726	12,228	12,148	12,496	13,050	13,618	13,239	14,179
3. California	(2)	(2)	38,504	40,576	42,718	44,905	47,954	52,142	55,456
4. Colorado	(2)	(2)	21,679	21,632	21,267	22,180	23,152	24,419	25,127
5. Connecticut	(2)	(2)	4,351	6,298	7,983	9,070	10,022	10,578	10,934
6. Delaware	1,609	1,666	1,844	2,113	2,398	2,652	2,768	2,899	2,982
7. District of Columbia	(3)	(3)	93	236	478	(4)	580	790	977
8. Florida	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	4,286
9. Hawaii	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	580	583
10. Idaho	3,845	5,339	6,447	6,805	7,088	7,242	7,398	7,652	7,777
11. Illinois	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	22,286	35,080	49,762	[5] 66,024
12. Indiana	(2)	(2)	30,869	31,476	29,029	30,179	30,605	32,229	33,650
13. Iowa	23,964	26,024	29,637	29,645	29,584	29,751	29,435	29,122	29,530
14. Kentucky	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	238	1,539	3,738
15. Louisiana	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	[6] 9,156	[6] 9,412	[6] 9,649	[6] 9,696	[6] 10,699
16. Maine	(3)	(3)	(3)	480	1,057	2,269	3,341	4,002	(7)
17. Maryland	5,868	6,707	7,517	8,369	9,811	10,141	10,557	10,918	11,224
18. Massachusetts	26,680	27,044	27,475	27,945	28,334	[5] 28,764	[5] 27,482	[5] 35,843	[5] 41,707
19. Michigan	19,053	21,533	23,949	25,393	27,697	29,015	29,822	30,588	31,555
20. Minnesota	(2)	8,461	22,258	32,940	37,697	[8] 43,852	[8] 43,852	[8] 49,448	[8] 52,108
21. Mississippi	21,683	23,549	10,142	11,936	14,325	15,467	16,299	16,486	16,623
22. Missouri	16,057	15,938	15,745	15,525	15,449	48,817	48,663	48,158	54,595
23. Montana	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,022	1,942	3,897	6,098	[5] 7,168
24. Nebraska	127	8,377	15,039	18,689	20,607	21,110	21,503	22,759	23,376
25. New Hampshire	2,209	2,277	2,437	2,561	2,667	2,798	2,888	2,992	3,056
26. New Jersey	(2)	(2)	15,307	15,592	15,904	17,216	18,504	19,634	20,432
27. New Mexico	(2)	(2)	(3)	207	758	929	1,398	2,571	2,730
28. New York	(2)	(2)	(2)	58,213	58,662	59,005	60,289	60,822	65,122
29. North Dakota	(2)	(2)	(3)	227	2,293	3,817	4,725	5,464	5,914
30. Ohio	85,128	84,927	85,957	86,448	86,035	87,927	90,984	90,868	96,538
31. Oklahoma	(2)	(2)	32,434	36,805	41,096	41,900	37,458	(9)	38,618
32. Oregon	(2)	(2)	6,703	8,323	9,459	10,330	11,021	11,406	11,641
33. Pennsylvania	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	44,042	[6] 47,860	48,011	52,453
34. Rhode Island	1,052	1,217	1,358	1,518	1,695	1,935	2,189	2,384	2,620
35. South Dakota	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	3,283
36. Texas	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	59,999	75,604	81,269	86,792
37. Utah	(2)	3,544	4,005	4,202	4,313	4,298	4,262	4,560	4,909
38. Vermont	4,239	4,199	4,153	4,113	4,131	4,090	4,096	4,066	4,030
39. Washington	11,513	12,372	14,042	15,877	17,608	18,769	20,991	24,499	26,034
40. Wisconsin	16,164	21,100	24,809	27,402	29,259	30,214	31,220	32,074	32,910
41. Wyoming	(3)	1,519	1,877	1,961	2,243	2,353	2,461	2,506	2,511

[1] Includes estimates for Louisiana and Pennsylvania.
[2] Not administering old-age assistance under an approved plan this month.
[3] Federal funds available; but no payments made for direct assistance for this month.
[4] No payments for old-age assistance for July due to change in accounting procedure.
[5] Preliminary figures subject to revision.
[6] Estimated by the State.
[7] No payments for old-age assistance for October.
[8] Preliminary figures to be revised to include retroactive payments.
[9] No payments for old-age assistance for September.

TABLE 20.—*Amount paid to recipients of old-age assistance for each month of the period Feb. 1 through Oct. 31, 1936, in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to Nov. 25, 1936) P. A. S. table 201.7*

States	Total amount paid to recipients of old-age assistance [1]								
	Third quarter 1935–36		Fourth quarter 1935–36			First quarter 1936–37			Second quarter 1936–37, October
	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	
Total [2]	$3,724,829	$4,304,196	$7,048,101	$8,971,732	$9,634,327	$13,123,241	$15,111,233	$16,134,749	$18,031,059
1. Alabama	48,446	17,550	34,861	36,097	89,476	101,394	113,093	113,617	113,436
2. Arkansas	(3)	52,130	51,800	48,373	69,281	70,715	75,894	79,167	127,550
3. California	(3)	(3)	880,444	936,703	992,725	1,405,293	1,508,428	1,642,251	1,744,201
4. Colorado	(3)	(3)	384,257	386,112	405,656	460,326	628,312	673,018	693,170
5. Connecticut	(3)	(3)	40,927	137,293	178,174	224,204	254,368	262,947	284,483
6. Delaware	16,017	16,713	18,697	21,625	24,680	27,403	28,699	30,197	31,405
7. District of Columbia	(4)	(4)	3,130	6,194	12,072	(5)	14,700	19,997	25,154
8. Florida	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	44,261
9. Hawaii	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	6,622	6,650
10. Idaho	82,562	110,410	135,973	144,341	149,693	153,128	175,050	179,470	181,831
11. Illinois	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	286,004	460,585	679,712	[6] 935,637
12. Indiana	(3)	(3)	247,415	251,652	242,046	290,658	349,783	416,328	463,497
13. Iowa	342,092	375,170	426,465	431,688	430,291	432,794	427,783	423,290	431,368
14. Kentucky	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)	1,769	14,096	35,719
15. Louisiana	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	[7] 94,180	[7] 99,945	[7] 106,515	[7] 116,466	[7] 135,293
16. Maine	(4)	(4)	(4)	9,489	20,879	45,095	66,921	80,394	(8)
17. Maryland	100,709	111,514	123,058	132,157	125,125	160,904	168,000	175,054	185,953
18. Massachusetts	636,435	636,652	650,506	680,857	665,597	[6] 698,184	[6] 675,994	[6] 896,445	[6] 1,078,113
19. Michigan	313,415	354,335	406,956	429,367	453,992	476,340	490,162	500,608	517,338
20. Minnesota	(3)	132,766	400,010	607,280	698,629	[9] 803,890	[9] 837,754	[9] 925,933	[9] 975,918
21. Mississippi	143,765	157,160	37,416	43,823	51,899	55,300	58,072	58,971	59,635
22. Missouri	143,761	142,882	140,969	139,149	138,312	456,472	454,984	450,422	622,734
23. Montana	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	12,572	35,246	78,118	125,526	[6] 146,594
24. Nebraska	577	91,963	215,756	277,657	316,071	309,980	315,792	339,835	364,990
25. New Hampshire	43,916	45,674	49,433	52,634	55,390	57,606	61,086	63,617	65,663
26. New Jersey	(3)	(3)	243,140	247,175	252,580	272,314	292,930	311,857	327,302
27. New Mexico	(3)	(3)	(4)	2,859	10,974	13,619	21,035	41,450	44,410
28. New York	(3)	(3)	(3)	1,202,230	1,207,881	1,218,886	1,255,996	1,275,665	1,385,519
29. North Dakota	(3)	(3)	(4)	3,618	35,138	58,259	72,098	84,234	92,062
30. Ohio	1,277,156	1,271,984	1,288,285	1,301,552	1,299,467	1,331,581	2,274,170	2,269,140	2,404,178
31. Oklahoma	(3)	(3)	225,418	270,184	325,713	333,198	187,290	(10)	308,944
32. Oregon	(3)	(3)	136,495	169,145	193,853	213,279	229,939	238,437	242,613

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 20.—*Amount paid to recipients of old-age assistance for each month of the period Feb. 1 through Oct. 31, 1936, in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to Nov. 25, 1936) P. A. S. table 201.7*—Continued

States	Total amount paid to recipients of old-age assistance [1]								
	Third quarter 1935–36		Fourth quarter 1935–36			First quarter 1936–37			Second quarter 1936–37, October
	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	
33. Pennsylvania	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	$942,452	[7] $1,029,850	$1,039,018	$1,138,338
34. Rhode Island	$18,600	$21,502	$23,898	$26,602	$29,606	33,630	37,514	40,844	45,106
35. South Dakota	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	72,160
36. Texas	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	949,055	1,186,756	1,273,559	1,351,825
37. Utah	[3]	66,563	75,859	78,631	79,818	80,313	79,156	101,792	109,974
38. Vermont	46,473	46,226	45,902	45,580	46,118	45,771	46,130	45,952	45,540
39. Washington	236,824	254,517	287,830	325,093	360.270	383,689	429,326	500,542	531,570
40. Wisconsin	274,081	361,605	431,350	483,459	519,037	547,002	565,977	586,560	608,965
41. Wyoming	[4]	36,880	41,851	43,113	47,132	49,312	51,204	51,716	51,960

[1] Amount paid to recipients from Federal, State, and local funds, administrative expenses excluded.
[2] Includes estimates for Louisiana and Pennsylvania.
[3] Not administering old-age assistance under an approved plan this month.
[4] Federal funds available; but no payments made for direct assistance for this month.
[5] No payments for old-age assistance for July due to change in accounting procedure.
[6] Preliminary figures subject to revision.
[7] Estimated by the State.
[8] No payments for old-age assistance for October.
[9] Preliminary figures to be revised to include retroactive payments.
[10] No payments for old-age assistance for September.

TABLE 21.—*Average payment per recipient of old-age assistance for each month of the period Feb. 1 through Oct. 31, 1936, in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to Nov. 25, 1936) P. A. S. table 201.8*

States	Average amount paid to recipients of old-age assistance [1]								
	Third quarter 1935–36		Fourth quarter 1935–36			First quarter 1936–37			Second quarter 1936–37, October
	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	
Average for all States reporting [2]	$15.18	$14.74	$15.10	$15.98	$15.99	$16.58	$17.91	$18.70	$18.50
Average for 16 States making payments each month	15.18	15.06	15.62	15.75	15.59	15.97	17.72	17.95	18.45
1. Alabama	7.77	4.00	5.92	6.09	10.71	10.55	10.75	10.72	10.81
2. Arkansas	(3)	4.45	4.24	3.98	5.54	5.42	5.57	5.98	9.00
3. California	(3)	(3)	22.87	23.09	23.24	31.29	31.46	31.50	31.45
4. Colorado	(3)	(3)	17.72	17.85	19.07	20.75	27.14	27.56	27.59
5. Connecticut	(3)	(3)	9.41	21.80	22.32	24.72	25.38	24.86	26.02
6. Delaware	9.95	10.03	10.14	10.23	10.29	10.33	10.37	10.42	10.53
7. District of Columbia	(4)	(4)	33.66	26.25	25.26	(5)	25.34	25.31	25.74
8. Florida	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	10.33
9. Hawaii	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	11.42	11.41
10. Idaho	21.47	20.68	21.09	21.21	21.12	21.14	23.66	23.45	23.38
11. Illinois	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	12.83	13.13	13.66	[6] 14.17
12. Indiana	(3)	(3)	8.01	8.00	8.34	9.63	11.43	12.92	13.77
13. Iowa	14.28	14.42	14.39	14.56	14.54	14.55	14.53	14.54	14.61
14. Kentucky	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)	7.43	9.16	9.56
15. Louisiana	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	[7] 10.29	[7] 10.62	[7] 11.04	[7] 12.01	[7] 12.64
16. Maine	(4)	(4)	(4)	19.77	19.75	19.87	20.03	20.09	(8)
17. Maryland	17.16	16.63	16.37	15.79	12.75	15.87	15.91	16.03	16.57
18. Massachusetts	23.85	23.54	23.68	24.36	23.49	[6] 24.27	[6] 24.60	[6] 25.01	[6] 25.85
19. Michigan	16.45	16.46	16.99	16.91	16.39	16.42	16.44	16.37	16.39
20. Minnesota	(3)	15.69	17.97	18.44	18.53	[9] 18.33	[9] 19.10	[9] 18.72	[9] 18.73
21. Mississippi	6.63	6.67	3.69	3.67	3.62	3.58	3.56	3.58	3.59
22. Missouri	8.95	8.96	8.95	8.96	8.95	9.35	9.35	9.35	11.41
23. Montana	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	12.30	18.15	20.04	20.58	[6] 20.45
24. Nebraska	4.54	10.98	14.35	14.86	15.34	14.68	14.69	14.93	15.61
25. New Hampshire	19.88	20.06	20.28	20.55	20.77	20.59	21.15	21.26	21.49
26. New Jersey	(3)	(3)	15.88	15.85	15.88	15.82	15.83	15.88	16.02
27. New Mexico	(3)	(3)	(4)	13.81	14.48	14.66	15.05	16.12	16.27
28. New York	(3)	(3)	(3)	21.75	20.59	20.66	20.83	20.97	21.28
29. North Dakota	(3)	(3)	(4)	15.94	15.32	15.26	15.26	15.42	15.57
30. Ohio	15.00	14.98	14.99	15.06	15.10	15.14	25.00	24.97	24.90
31. Oklahoma	(3)	(3)	6.95	7.34	7.93	7.95	5.00	(10)	8.00
32. Oregon	(3)	(3)	20.36	20.32	20.49	20.65	20.86	20.90	20.84
33. Pennsylvania	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	21.40	[7] 21.52	21.64	21.70
34. Rhode Island	17.68	17.67	17.60	17.52	17.47	17.38	17.14	17.13	17.22
35. South Dakota	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	21.98
36. Texas	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	15.82	15.70	15.67	15.58
37. Utah	(3)	18.78	18.94	18.71	18.51	18.69	18.57	22.32	22.40
38. Vermont	10.96	11.01	11.05	11.08	11.16	11.19	11.26	11.30	11.30
39. Washington	20.57	20.57	20.50	20.48	20.46	20.44	20.45	20.43	20.42
40. Wisconsin	16.96	17.14	17.39	17.64	17.74	18.10	18.19	18.29	18.50
41. Wyoming	(4)	24.28	22.30	21.99	21.01	20.96	20.81	20.64	20.69

[1] Amount paid to recipients from Federal, State, and local funds, administrative expenses excluded.
[2] Includes estimates for Louisiana and Pennsylvania.
[3] Not administering old-age assistance under an approved plan this month.
[4] Federal funds available, but no payments made for direct assistance for this month.
[5] No payments for old-age assistance for July due to change in accounting procedure.
[6] Preliminary figures subject to revision.
[7] Estimated by the State.
[8] No payments for old-age assistance for October.
[9] Preliminary figures to be revised to include retroactive payments.
[10] No payments for old-age assistance for September.

TABLE 22.—*Applications for old-age assistance during the period Feb. 1 through June 30, 1936, in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to Nov. 25, 1936) P. A. S. table 201.1.*

States	Number of applications for old-age assistance during the period Feb. 1 through June 30, 1936 [1]						
	Pending [2]	Received	Total	Disposed of during the period			Pending June 30, 1936
				Total	Granted	Other disposition	
Total for 28 States reporting completely	230,303	259,022	489,325	270,248	199,899	70,349	219,077
1. Alabama	17,847	9,559	27,406	13,570	6,338	7,232	13,836
2. Arkansas	16,461	6,843	23,304	21,253	3,951	17,302	2,051
3. California [3]	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
4. Colorado	145	3,171	3,316	1,606	1,367	239	1,710
5. Connecticut	7,044	3,968	11,012	7,729	6,938	791	3,283
6. Delaware	2,441	769	3,210	2,131	938	1,193	1,079
7. District of Columbia	0	3,349	3,349	636	481	155	2,713
8. Idaho	0	9,051	9,051	8,790	7,753	1,037	261
9. Indiana [3]	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
10. Iowa [3]	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
11. Louisiana [3]	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
12. Maine	0	20,269	20,269	1,335	1,058	277	18,934
13. Maryland	12,751	6,098	18,849	7,495	5,201	2,294	11,354
14. Massachusetts [3]	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
15. Michigan	7,947	14,453	22,400	18,280	13,126	5,154	4,120
16. Minnesota [3]	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
17. Mississippi	[4] 0	25,641	25,641	22,747	15,273	7,474	2,894
18. Missouri	76,692	5,057	81,749	13,450	11,121	2,329	68,299
19. Montana	0	980	980	980	980	0	0
20. Nebraska	0	27,958	27,958	25,100	22,123	2,977	2,858
21. New Hampshire	72	1,293	1,365	957	679	278	408
22. New Jersey	2,528	6,633	9,161	2,949	1,716	1,233	6,212
23. New Mexico	0	2,439	2,439	1,011	760	251	1,428
24. New York	7,015	2,955	9,970	2,412	[5] 1,358	1,054	7,558
25. North Dakota	0	4,009	4,009	3,126	2,858	268	883
26. Ohio	16,819	16,552	33,371	12,481	[6] 6,682	5,799	20,890
27. Oklahoma	0	44,707	44,707	44,209	43,591	618	498
28. Oregon	0	13,417	13,417	10,611	9,691	920	2,806
29. Rhode Island	10,622	1,274	11,896	1,740	885	855	10,156
30. Utah	0	6,993	6,993	6,296	5,094	1,202	697
31. Vermont	2,873	631	3,504	555	409	146	2,949
32. Washington	29,323	4,017	33,340	9,538	8,006	1,532	23,802
33. Wisconsin	19,723	14,398	34,121	26,797	19,198	7,599	7,324
34. Wyoming [7]	0	2,538	2,538	2,464	2,324	140	74

[1] Figures for each State are limited to those months for which Federal funds were available.
[2] Number of applications pending on the first of the first month for which Federal funds were available.
[3] Complete reports not yet received by the Social Security Board.
[4] Figures cover the period Apr. 1 through June 30 although Federal funds were available from Feb. 1. By the enactment of a new law effective Apr. 1, all recipients and applicants were required to reapply for assistance.
[5] Figure does not include 767 cases given assistance for the first time during this period. These applications were reported as granted prior to the time Federal funds were available.
[6] Figure does not include 128 cases given assistance for the first time during this period. These applications were reported as granted prior to the time Federal funds were available.
[7] Figures do not represent a complete count of applications for the State, including only those applications received in the State department, and excluding those received in the county offices.

TABLE 23.—*Applications for old-age assistance during the period July 1 through Sept. 30, 1936, in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to Nov. 25, 1936) P. A. S. table 201.1*

Statess	Number of applications for old-age assistance during the period July 1 through Sept. 30, 1936 [1]						
	Pending [2]	Received	Total	Disposed of during the period			Pending Sept. 30, 1936
				Total	Granted	Other disposition	
Total for 31 States reporting completely	526,384	236,051	762,435	268,405	203,510	64,895	[3] 494,030
1. Alabama	13,836	2,932	16,768	5,047	2,667	2,380	11,721
2. Arkansas	2,051	6,461	8,512	4,604	3,109	1,495	3,908
3. California	16,807	17,213	34,020	14,072	11,420	2,652	19,948
4. Colorado	1,710	5,647	7,357	6,614	5,136	1,478	743
5. Connecticut	3,283	2,062	5,285	3,401	2,898	503	1,884
6. Delaware	1,079	434	1,513	1,236	570	666	277
7. District of Columbia	2,713	434	3,147	685	505	180	2,462
8. Hawaii	[4] 30	[4] 16	[4] 46	[4] 17	[4] 6	[4] 11	[4] 29
9. Idaho	261	1,098	1,359	1,164	862	302	195
10. Illinois	145,030	14,074	159,104	57,867	45,589	12,278	101,237
11. Indiana	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
12. Iowa	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
13. Kentucky	0	38,960	38,960	1,817	1,541	276	37,143
14. Louisiana	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
15. Maine	18,934	2,915	21,849	3,687	2,985	702	18,162
16. Maryland	11,354	1,523	12,877	2,546	1,502	1,044	10,331
17. Massachusetts	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
18. Michigan	4,120	4,657	8,777	5,893	3,868	2,025	2,884
19. Minnesota	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
20. Mississippi	2,894	3,633	6,527	5,139	2,910	2,229	1,388
21. Missouri	68,299	2,401	70,700	37,130	33,643	3,487	33,570
22. Montana	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
23. Nebraska	2,858	2,800	5,658	4,284	2,947	1,337	1,374
24. New Hampshire	408	599	1,007	626	438	188	381
25. New Jersey	[7] 6,210	[7] 7,384	[7] 13,594	[7] 7,451	[7] 4,495	[7] 2,956	[7] 6,143
26. New Mexico	1,428	1,630	3,058	2,420	1,826	594	638
27. New York	[7] 7,349	[7] 25,757	[7] 33,106	[7] 8,713	[7] 5,092	[7] 3,621	[7] 24,393
28. North Dakota	[8] 883	[8] 3,764	[8] 4,647	[8] 4,032	[8] 2,847	[8] 1,185	[8] 615
29. Ohio	[7] 20,922	[7] 17,339	[7] 38,261	[7] 11,523	[7] 6,035	[7] 5,488	[7] 26,738
30. Oklahoma [9]	510	43,834	44,344	3,297	2,603	694	41,047
31. Oregon	2,806	2,222	5,028	3,734	2,349	1,385	1,294
32. Pennsylvania	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
33. Rhode Island	10,156	695	10,851	1,344	761	583	9,507
34. Texas	145,681	17,199	162,880	50,895	41,903	8,992	111,985
35. Utah	697	1,104	1,801	1,316	788	528	485
36. Vermont	2,949	219	3,168	236	185	51	2,932
37. Washington	23,802	2,822	26,624	10,270	7,756	2,514	16,354
38. Wisconsin	7,324	4,283	11,607	7,345	4,274	3,071	4,262
39. Wyoming	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)

[1] Figures for each State are limited to those months for which Federal funds were available.
[2] Number of applications pending on the first of the first month for which Federal funds were available.
[3] In addition the following States reported applications pending Sept. 30: Iowa, 24,964; Louisiana, 3,412 (estimated); Massachusetts, 10,157; Minnesota, 10,959; Montana, 6,399; and Wyoming, 237; making a total of 550,158 applications pending in 37 States. Figures for other items of this table omitted because data are incomplete for 3-month period.
[4] Federal funds available for September only.
[5] Complete reports not yet received by the Social Security Board.
[6] Figures are being revised; not yet ready for tabulation.
[7] Preliminary figures subject to revision.
[8] Figures do not represent a complete count of applications for the State, including those applications received in the State department and excluding those received in the county offices.
[9] Federal funds available through Aug. 31 only, but applications received during September are included in this table, because Federal funds under revised plan became available Oct. 1, 1936.

TABLE 24.—*Age of individuals receiving old-age assistance for the first time during the period July 1 through Sept. 30, 1936, in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to Nov. 25, 1936) P. A. S. table 201.5*

States	Individuals granted old-age assistance for the first time during the period July 1 through Sept. 30, 1936 [1]								
	Number	Percentage distribution in specified age groups							
		Under 65	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 and over	65 and over but exact age unknown
Total for 35 States reporting completeiy [2]	216,575	([3])	30.6	32.4	22.1	10.4	3.4	0.8	0.3
1. Alabama	2,519	0	39.1	26.0	17.6	10.5	4.6	2.2	0
2. Arkansas	2,681	0	36.3	27.1	20.6	10.8	4.1	1.0	.1
3. California	10,934	0	46.8	28.7	15.3	6.0	1.7	.4	1.0
4. Colorado	4,613	0	48.0	26.7	16.0	6.7	1.9	.5	.2
5. Connecticut	2,894	0	35.2	27.2	19.0	7.7	2.3	.5	8.0
6. Delaware	563	0	31.4	22.0	13.5	5.7	1.4	.2	25.8
7. District of Columbia	505	0	38.2	31.7	17.0	6.3	2.4	.6	3.8
8. Hawaii	[4] 3	0	33.3	0	33.3	33.3	0	0	0
9. Idaho	756	0	44.0	27.0	18.8	7.4	2.1	.7	0
10. Illinois	45,586	0	26.4	29.8	26.2	12.7	3.9	.9	([3])
11. Indiana [5]	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
12. Iowa	[6] 495	0	33.5	29.3	21.8	10.1	4.0	.4	.8
13. Kentucky	1,541	0	32.2	27.7	22.8	10.2	4.2	1.0	1.8
14. Louisiana [5]	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
15. Maine	2,985	0	24.8	30.2	25.1	13.7	4.8	1.1	.2
16. Maryland	1,474	0	33.5	34.9	18.5	10.0	2.4	.5	.1
17. Massachusetts	9,285	0	55.9	28.3	10.3	3.9	1.3	.2	([3])
18. Michigan	3,822	0	0	57.8	26.8	11.4	3.3	.7	0
19. Minnesota	[6] 3,682	0	52.3	25.4	14.0	6.2	1.7	.4	([3])
20. Mississippi	2,842	0	35.4	24.8	18.3	12.0	5.7	2.7	1.2
21. Missouri	33,637	0	0	47.4	32.2	14.9	4.6	.9	0
22. Montana	5,134	0	32.4	33.0	21.4	9.0	3.4	.8	0
23. Nebraska	2,897	0	48.4	24.7	17.3	6.6	2.2	.8	0
24. New Hampshire	423	0	0	54.6	29.3	11.6	3.5	.9	0
25. New Jersey	4,364	0	63.8	23.6	8.0	3.5	.9	.1	.1
26. New Mexico	1,825	([3])	29.2	31.4	19.4	10.0	3.5	2.0	4.4
27. New York	4,465	0	11.6	60.8	18.3	6.6	2.2	.4	.1
28. North Dakota	2,844	0	29.1	31.5	22.6	11.4	4.5	.8	0
29. Ohio	5,933	0	52.3	23.7	14.8	6.2	2.4	.6	0
30. Oklahoma	2,189	0	51.5	22.5	15.7	6.0	3.5	.3	.5
31. Oregon [5]	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
32. Pennsylvania [5]	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
33. Rhode Island	760	0	22.1	39.3	25.4	9.5	3.4	.3	0
34. Texas	41,900	0	38.5	26.6	20.3	10.1	3.5	1.0	.1
35. Utah	667	0	36.1	30.4	19.2	9.0	4.5	.7	0
36. Vermont	185	0	36.8	27.0	23.8	8.6	3.2	.5	0
37. Washington	7,694	0	34.0	31.3	21.3	9.9	3.0	.5	0
38. Wisconsin	4,147	0	45.4	27.9	17.2	7.2	1.8	.4	.1
39. Wyoming	331	0	39.6	35.6	14.5	8.4	.9	.9	0

[1] Figures for each State are limited to those months for which Federal funds were available.
[2] Includes figures for Iowa and Minnesota, which have reported completely for 1 month only.
[3] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.
[4] Federal funds available for September only.
[5] Complete reports not yet received by the Social Security Board.
[6] Preliminary figures are for 1 month only and are subject to revision.

TABLE 25.—*Recipients of aid to the blind for each month of the period Feb. 1 through Oct. 31, 1936, in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to Nov. 25, 1936) P. A. S. table 203.6*

States	Number of recipients of aid to the blind								
	Third quarter 1935–36		Fourth quarter 1935–36			First quarter 1936–37			Second quarter 1936–37, October
	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	
Total [1]	12,058	12,208	16,379	16,659	17,585	25,897	26,519	26,409	27,999
1. Arizona	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	40	65	82	107	134
2. Arkansas	(3)	(3)	367	387	398	427	446	478	497
3. California	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	4,271	4,287	4,366	4,417
4. Colorado	(3)	(3)	314	350	500	561	603	614	634
5. Connecticut	157	108	124	147	239	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
6. District of Columbia	(2)	(2)	2	11	34	(5)	47	65	72
7. Idaho	134	182	204	209	219	228	237	248	262
8. Indiana	(3)	(3)	1,069	1,068	1,066	1,055	1,001	1,044	1,203
9. Maine	1,080	1,080	1,102	1,089	1,090	1,098	1,106	1,113	1,129
10. Maryland	(3)	(3)	(2)	554	548	545	553	567	571
11. Massachusetts	(3)	(3)	1,106	1,111	1,089	1,096	1,055	1,067	1,023
12. Michigan	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	[6] 85	[6] 85	[6] 85	[7] 81
13. Mississippi	851	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
14. Nebraska	0	33	155	246	333	445	499	528	541
15. New Hampshire	240	249	255	258	264	266	269	272	274
16. New Jersey	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	458	454	456	465
17. New Mexico	(3)	(3)	(2)	(2)	10	19	51	123	133
18. North Carolina	588	556	645	82	20	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
19. Ohio	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	3,104	3,156	2,482	3,511
20. Oregon	(3)	(3)	(2)	13	58	121	187	226	259
21. Pennsylvania	6,872	7,706	7,878	7,903	8,405	8,698	8,991	9,179	9,421
22. Utah	(3)	94	161	190	203	208	207	210	216
23. Vermont	(3)	(3)	86	86	86	125	144	147	149
24. Washington	(3)	(3)	654	676	677	710	736	748	743
25. Wisconsin	2,010	2,050	2,096	2,116	2,129	2,128	2,135	2,095	2,074
26. Wyoming	126	150	161	163	177	184	188	189	190

[1] Includes estimates for Michigan.
[2] Federal funds available, but no payments made for direct assistance for this month.
[3] Not administering aid to the blind under an approved plan this month.
[4] Federal funds available from Feb. 1 through June 30. No request for Federal funds from the State after July 1, 1936.
[5] No payments for aid to the blind for July due to change in accounting procedure.
[6] Estimated.
[7] Preliminary figures subject to revision.
[8] Federal funds available for February only; legislation expired.
[9] Federal funds available from Feb. 1 through June 30; payments suspended July 1, 1936.

TABLE 26.—*Amount paid to recipients of aid to the blind for each month of the period Feb. 1 through Oct. 31, 1936, in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to Nov. 25, 1936) P. A. S. table 203.7*

States	Total amount paid to recipients of aid to the blind [1]								
	Third quarter 1935–36		Fourth quarter 1935–36			First quarter 1936–37			Second quarter 1936–37, October
	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	
Total [2]	$286,634	$308,521	$385,193	$399,319	$423,578	$651,178	$666,895	$681,727	$703,933
1. Arizona	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	718	1,184	1,567	2,051	2,541
2. Arkansas	(4)	(4)	1,744	1,730	2,196	2,452	2,606	2,870	4,394
3. California	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	145,422	147,326	151,541	154,322
4. Colorado	(4)	(4)	5,678	7,029	9,563	11,048	12,938	14,284	15,500
5. Connecticut	1,780	1,735	1,926	2,132	2,458	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
6. District of Columbia	(3)	(3)	61	272	801	(6)	1,092	1,506	1,707
7. Idaho	3,462	4,593	5,165	5,262	5,458	5,658	5,738	5,903	6,091
8. Indiana	(4)	(4)	19,035	19,010	18,973	18,787	17,914	18,752	21,736
9. Maine	15,359	15,359	15,692	15,503	15,685	16,140	17,016	17,897	18,934
10. Maryland	(4)	(4)	(3)	9,996	8,851	10,486	9,598	10,054	10,377
11. Massachusetts	(4)	(4)	17,194	17,245	16,909	17,207	16,709	16,977	16,388
12. Michigan	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	[7] 1,000	[7] 1,000	[7] 1,000	[8] 979
13. Mississippi	6,321	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
14. Nebraska	(3)	165	2,338	4,107	6,105	8,161	9,216	9,823	10,069
15. New Hampshire	3,622	4,010	4,325	4,476	4,696	4,865	4,959	5,088	5,120
16. New Jersey	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	9,672	9,607	9,656	9,747
17. New Mexico	(4)	(4)	(3)	(3)	199	363	886	2,236	2,387
18. North Carolina	5,496	3,347	2,675	444	368	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)
19. Ohio	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	55,873	53,707	50,882	54,433
20. Oregon	(4)	(4)	(3)	365	1,452	3,069	4,665	5,595	6,440
21. Pennsylvania	205,328	230,003	235,263	235,701	251,071	259,772	268,832	274,082	281,134
22. Utah	(4)	1,968	3,514	4,102	4,365	4,498	4,436	4,921	5,203
23. Vermont	(4)	(4)	1,695	1,695	1,610	1,667	1,616	1,662	1,680
24. Washington	(4)	(4)	20,152	20,776	21,601	22,950	24,086	24,512	24,403
25. Wisconsin	41,009	42,394	43,374	44,072	44,672	44,827	45,160	44,209	44,062
26. Wyoming	4,257	4,927	5,362	5,402	5,827	6,077	6,221	6,226	6,286

[1] Amount paid to recipients from Federal, State, and local funds, administrative expenses excluded.
[2] Includes estimates for Michigan.
[3] Federal funds available; but no payments made for direct assistance for this month.
[4] Not administering aid to the blind under an approved plan this month.
[5] See footnote 3, table 25.
[6] No payments for aid to the blind for July due to change in accounting procedure.
[7] Estimated.
[8] Preliminary figures subject to revision.
[9] See footnote 8, table 25.
[10] See footnote 9, table 25.

TABLE 27.—*Average payment per recipient of aid to the blind for each month of the period Feb. 1 through Oct. 31, 1936, in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to Nov. 25, 1936) P. A. S. table 203.8*

States	Average amount paid to recipients of aid to the blind [1]								
	Third quarter 1935–36		Fourth quarter 1935–36			First quarter 1936–37			Second quarter 1936–37, October
	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	
Average for all States reporting [2]	$23.77	$25.29	$23.52	$23.97	$24.09	$25.14	$25.15	$25.81	$25.14
Average for 6 States making payments each month	26.10	26.39	26.43	26.44	26.65	26.77	26.92	26.98	27.09
1. Arizona	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	17.95	18.22	19.11	19.17	18.96
2. Arkansas	(4)	(4)	4.75	4.47	5.52	5.74	5.84	6.00	8.84
3. California	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	34.05	34.36	34.71	34.94
4. Colorado	(4)	(4)	18.14	20.08	19.13	19.69	21.46	23.26	24.45
5. Connecticut	11.33	16.07	15.54	14.50	10.29	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
6. District of Columbia	(3)	(3)	30.55	24.68	23.56	(6)	23.23	23.17	23.71
7. Idaho	25.84	25.24	25.32	25.18	24.92	24.82	24.21	23.80	23.25
8. Indiana	(4)	(4)	17.81	17.80	17.80	17.81	17.90	17.96	18.07
9. Maine	14.22	14.22	14.24	14.24	14.39	14.70	15.38	16.08	16.77
10. Maryland	(4)	(4)	(3)	18.04	16.15	19.24	17.36	17.73	18.17
11. Massachusetts	(4)	(4)	15.55	15.52	15.53	15.70	15.84	15.91	16.02
12. Michigan	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	[7] 11.76	[7] 11.76	[7] 11.76	[8] 12.08
13. Mississippi	7.43	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
14. Nebraska	(3)	5.01	15.08	16.70	18.33	18.34	18.47	18.60	18.61
15. New Hampshire	15.09	16.10	16.96	17.35	17.79	18.29	18.43	18.71	18.69
16. New Jersey	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	21.12	21.16	21.18	20.96
17. New Mexico	(4)	(4)	(3)	(3)	19.91	19.10	17.37	18.18	17.95
18. North Carolina	9.35	6.02	4.15	5.41	18.40	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)
19. Ohio	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	18.00	17.02	20.50	15.50
20. Oregon	(4)	(4)	(3)	28.08	25.03	25.36	24.95	24.76	24.86
21. Pennsylvania	29.88	29.85	29.86	29.82	29.87	29.86	29.90	29.86	29.84
22. Utah	(4)	20.93	21.83	21.59	21.50	21.63	21.43	23.43	24.09
23. Vermont	(4)	(4)	19.71	19.71	18.72	13.34	11.22	11.31	11.28
24. Washington	(4)	(4)	30.81	30.73	31.91	32.32	32.72	32.77	32.84
25. Wisconsin	20.40	20.68	20.69	20.83	20.98	21.07	21.15	21.10	21.25
26. Wyoming	33.79	32.98	33.31	33.14	32.92	33.03	33.09	32.94	33.09

[1] Amount paid to recipients from Federal, State, and local funds, administrative expenses excluded.
[2] Includes estimates for Michigan.
[3] Federal funds available; but no payments made for direct assistance for this month.
[4] Not administering aid to the blind under an approved plan this month.
[5] Federal funds available from Feb. 1 through June 30. No request for Federal funds from the State after July 1, 1936.
[6] No payments for aid to the blind for July due to change in accounting procedure.
[7] Estimated.
[8] Preliminary figures subject to revision.
[9] Federal funds available for February only; legislation expired.
[10] Federal funds available from Feb. 1 through June 30; payments suspended July 1, 1936.

TABLE 28.—*Applications for aid to the blind during the period Feb. 1 through June 30, 1936, in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to Nov. 25, 1936) P. A. S. table 203.1*

States	Number of applications for aid to the blind during the period Feb. 1 through June 30, 1936 [1]						
	Pending [2]	Received	Total	Disposed of during the period			Pending June 30, 1936
				Total	Granted	Other disposition	
Total for 19 States reporting completely	5,357	5,875	11,232	8,913	7,126	1,787	2,319
1. Arizona	0	40	40	40	40	0	0
2. Arkansas	173	180	353	197	133	64	156
3. Colorado	14	136	150	77	44	33	73
4. Connecticut	0	211	211	184	183	1	27
5. District of Columbia	0	232	232	51	34	17	181
6. Idaho	0	275	275	271	242	29	4
7. Indiana [3]	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
8. Maine	74	178	252	69	61	8	183
9. Maryland	0	749	749	672	658	14	77
10. Massachusetts	0	75	75	69	50	19	6
11. Nebraska	0	498	498	453	384	69	45
12. New Hampshire	7	59	66	56	49	7	10
13. New Mexico	0	83	83	18	10	8	65
14. North Carolina [3]	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
15. Oregon	0	129	129	52	45	7	77
16. Pennsylvania	4,874	1,915	6,789	5,680	4,374	1,306	1,109
17. Utah	0	293	293	284	226	58	9
18. Vermont	0	126	126	86	86	0	40
19. Washington	69	189	258	125	103	22	133
20. Wisconsin	135	437	572	453	336	117	119
21. Wyoming [4]	11	70	81	76	68	8	5

[1] Figures for each State are limited to those months during which the approved plan was effective.
[2] Number of applications pending on the first of the month in which the approved plan became effective.
[3] Complete report not yet received by the Social Security Board.
[4] Figures do not represent a complete count of applications for the State, including only those applications received in the State department, and excluding those received in the county offices.

TABLE 29.—*Applications for aid to the blind during the period July 1 through Sept. 30, 1936, in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to Nov. 25, 1936) P. A. S. table 203.1*

States	Number of applications for aid to the blind during the period July 1 through Sept. 30, 1936 [1]						
	Pending July 1, 1936	Received	Total	Disposed of during the period			Pending Sept. 30, 1936
				Total	Granted	Other disposition	
Total for 18 States reporting completely	2,313	3,448	5,761	3,711	2,556	1,155	[2] 2,050
1. Arizona	0	95	95	85	74	11	10
2. Arkansas	156	132	288	145	115	30	143
3. California [3]	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
4. Colorado	73	251	324	253	129	124	71
5. District of Columbia	181	19	200	53	39	14	147
6. Idaho	4	65	69	60	43	17	9
7. Indiana [3]	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
8. Maine	183	97	280	100	58	42	180
9. Maryland	77	150	227	111	65	46	116
10. Massachusetts	6	143	149	145	120	25	4
11. Michigan [3]	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
12. Nebraska	45	227	272	231	190	41	41
13. New Hampshire	10	20	30	18	16	2	12
14. New Jersey	26	61	87	19	9	10	68
15. New Mexico	65	120	185	146	113	33	39
16. Ohio [3]	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
17. Oregon	[4] 77	221	298	211	174	37	87
18. Pennsylvania	1,109	1,377	2,486	1,634	1,149	485	852
19. Utah	9	52	61	46	27	19	15
20. Vermont	40	130	170	169	63	106	1
21. Washington	133	127	260	134	92	42	126
22. Wisconsin	119	161	280	151	80	71	129
23. Wyoming [3]	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)

[1] Figures for each State are limited to those months during which Federal funds were available.
[2] In addition the following States reported applications pending Sept. 30: California, 301, and Wyoming, 10, making a total of 2,361 applications pending in 20 States. These States omitted from this table since other items are incomplete for 3-month period.
[3] Complete reports not yet received by the Social Security Board.
[4] Estimated.

TABLE 30.—*Recipients of aid to dependent children for each month of the period Feb. 1 through Oct. 31, 1936, in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to Nov. 25, 1936) P. A. S. table 202.6*

States	Number of recipients of aid to dependent children																	
	Third quarter 1935–36				Fourth quarter 1935–36						First quarter 1936–37						Second quarter 1936–37, October	
	February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September			
	Families	Children	Families	Children	Families	Children	Families	Children	Families	Children	Families	Children	Families	Children	Families	Children	Families	Children
Total[1]	25,568	68,638	26,625	67,822	56,689	141,003	60,967	150,803	68,993	173,491	90,345	227,946	93,286	243,149	94,803	247,056	105,143	268,903
1. Alabama	6,107	17,204	4,456	12,409	5,136	14,465	4,959	14,322	4,911	13,949	5,482	15,698	5,672	16,359	5,322	15,734	5,265	15,526
2. Arizona	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	465	1,505	571	1,780	648	2,061	686	2,154	719	2,259
3. Arkansas	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	1,265	3,560	1,439	4,051	2,301	6,516	2,560	7,249	2,761	7,820	2,973	8,359	3,293	9,154
4. California	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	9,433	22,121	9,528	22,287	9,293	21,645	9,404	21,965
5. Colorado	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	783	2,370	867	2,350	997	2,736	1,445	3,895	1,738	4,708	1,894	5,103	1,996	5,372
6. Delaware	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	375	909	384	935	387	945
7. District of Columbia	1,867	4,678	1,615	4,217	1,583	4,197	1,591	4,232	1,533	4,199	1,559	4,204	1,575	4,224	1,452	3,994	1,378	3,793
8. Idaho	545	1,486	819	2,174	1,125	2,929	1,465	3,654	1,390	3,568	1,430	3,684	1,458	3,790	1,514	3,945	1,532	3,997
9. Indiana	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	275	798	624	1,814	1,293	3,621
10. Louisiana	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	[4] 4,023	[4] 12,093	[4] 4,107	[4] 12,597	[4] 4,240	[4] 13,042	[4] 4,385	[4] 13,352	[4] 4,683	[4] 14,227
11. Maine	996	2,686	1,060	2,885	1,109	3,052	1,166	3,225	1,185	3,308	1,198	3,320	1,205	3,297	1,212	3,299	1,209	3,297
12. Maryland	4,912	14,003	5,271	14,603	5,415	15,009	5,548	15,307	5,494	15,493	5,422	15,227	4,880	13,751	4,868	13,739	4,940	13,993
13. Massachusetts	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	4,589	12,705	4,315	11,975	4,378	12,203	4,736	16,558	4,788	16,560	4,817	16,722	[5] 4,850	[5] 17,000
14. Michigan	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	[5] 6,500	[5] 15,000	[5] 6,500	[5] 15,000	[6] 6,536	[6] 15,261
15. Mississippi	1,214	3,553	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
16. Nebraska	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	154	415	755	1,931	1,422	3,590	1,818	4,557	2,160	5,420	[8] 2,428	[8] 6,072	[8] 2,623	[8] 6,565
17. New Hampshire	320	950	326	957	325	946	334	972	346	997	345	985	356	1,000	348	975	346	990
18. New Jersey	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	9,895	22,716	10,038	22,994	10,094	23,095	10,299	23,590	10,371	23,743	10,378	23,720	[6] 10,497	[6] 24,004
19. New Mexico	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	32	111	54	178	138	446	692	1,940	774	2,171
20. Ohio	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	[4] 8,806	[4] 21,000	[4] 8,949	[4] 21,300	[4] 9,120	[4] 21,300	9,108	21,860
21. Oklahoma	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	11,599	26,585	14,029	32,031	15,311	34,725	15,632	35,218	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	9,655	23,042
22. Pennsylvania	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	[5] 10,000	[5] 30,000	[5] 10,000	[5] 30,000	8,566	22,242
23. Utah	(3)	(3)	1,551	4,065	1,826	4,686	1,879	4,844	1,901	4,968	1,864	4,821	1,744	4,572	1,705	4,502	1,710	4,500
24. Vermont	(3)	(3)	264	580	263	579	267	590	291	645	317	707	323	708	339	740	343	746
25. Washington	3,462	7,428	3,584	7,789	3,593	7,895	3,989	8,726	4,370	9,651	4,578	10,115	4,802	10,679	4,999	11,180	5,063	11,346
26. Wisconsin	7,145	16,650	7,409	17,427	7,681	18,006	7,893	18,522	8,047	18,882	8,152	19,117	8,249	19,319	8,305	19,414	8,403	19,598
27. Wyoming	(2)	(2)	270	716	348	888	433	1,077	502	1,257	537	1,325	551	1,356	565	1,418	570	1,429

[1] Includes estimates for Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.
[2] Federal funds available; but no payments made for direct assistance for this month.
[3] Not administering aid to dependent children under an approved plan this month.
[4] Estimated by the State.
[5] Estimated.
[6] Preliminary figures subject to revision.
[7] Federal funds available for February only; legislation expired.
[8] Preliminary figures to be revised to include retroactive payments.
[9] Federal funds available from Apr. 1 through July 31; temporarily discontinued Aug. 1, 1936 (revised plan approved and Federal funds made available from Oct. 1, 1936).

TABLE 31.—*Amount paid to recipients of aid to dependent children for each month of the period Feb. 1 through Oct. 31, 1936, in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to Nov. 25, 1936) P. A. S. table 202.7*

States	Total amount paid to recipients of aid to dependent children [1]								
	Third quarter 1935–36		Fourth quarter 1935–36			First quarter 1936–37			Second quarter 1936–37, October
	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	
Total [2]	$602,865	$635,726	$1,331,501	$1,384,541	$1,612,525	$2,138,712	$2,503,273	$2,637,363	$2,782,521
1. Alabama	67,977	24,162	44,219	43,450	43,534	50,847	53,032	55,254	58,339
2. Arizona	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	13,012	16,426	19,205	20,153	21,064
3. Arkansas	[4]	[4]	8,096	8,517	16,059	18,050	19,480	21,274	33,368
4. California	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	298,973	270,381	291,788	299,223
5. Colorado	[4]	[4]	20,087	21,930	26,794	41,496	52,235	58,612	61,945
6. Delaware	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	10,729	11,256	11,396
7. District of Columbia	60,769	57,213	57,858	57,785	57,492	44,803	56,881	62,879	62,563
8. Idaho	14,294	20,654	28,875	37,351	36,056	37,192	38,192	39,742	40,225
9. Indiana	[4]	[4]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	8,838	20,296	40,172
10. Louisiana	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[5] 85,317	[5] 87,934	[5] 94,955	[5] 102,148	[5] 110,836
11. Maine	33,887	36,438	38,945	41,309	42,292	42,576	42,916	43,388	43,581
12. Maryland	130,453	138,325	139,074	136,409	162,059	161,441	142,679	146,246	150,014
13. Massachusetts	[4]	[4]	257,962	240,386	262,147	267,172	268,281	256,988	[6] 263,500
14. Michigan	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[6] 155,000	[6] 155,000	[7] 157,874
15. Mississippi	10,802	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]
16. Nebraska	[3]	[3]	2,393	14,560	33,037	40,094	48,970	[9] 58,430	[9] 64,347
17. New Hampshire	10,939	11,168	11,196	11,706	12,083	12,015	12,315	12,232	12,398
18. New Jersey	[4]	[4]	261,077	265,408	268,131	274,702	277,862	277,937	[7] 282,630
19. New Mexico	[4]	[4]	[3]	[3]	937	1,609	2,371	20,127	23,021
20. Ohio	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[5] 175,000	[5] 188,000	[5] 225,000	223,536
21. Oklahoma	[4]	[4]	86,515	112,535	135,351	138,460	[10]	[10]	46,084
22. Pennsylvania	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[6] 300,000	[6] 300,000	299,609
23. Utah	[4]	44,921	53,470	54,625	55,270	53,807	50,612	53,432	54,606
24. Vermont	[4]	4,590	4,616	4,652	5,036	5,434	5,608	8,604	5,884
25. Washington	67,671	75,559	81,578	100,151	116,325	123,527	131,910	139,413	142,730
26. Wisconsin	206,073	214,547	225,342	221,442	227,040	231,756	236,732	240,672	256,932
27. Wyoming	[3]	8,149	10,198	12,325	14,553	15,398	16,089	16,492	16,644

[1] Amount paid to recipients from Federal, State, and local funds, administrative expenses excluded.
[2] Includes estimates for Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.
[3] Federal funds available; but no payments made for direct assistance for this month.
[4] Not administering aid to dependent children under an approved plan this month.
[5] Estimated by the State.
[6] Estimated.
[7] Preliminary figures subject to revision.
[8] See footnote 7, table 30.
[9] Preliminary figures to be revised to include retroactive payments.
[10] See footnote 9, table 30.

TABLE 32.—*Average payment per recipient of aid to dependent children for each month of the period Feb. 1 through Oct. 31, 1936, in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to Nov. 25, 1936) P. A. S. table 202.8*

States	Average amount paid to recipients of aid to dependent children [1]																	
	Average amount paid per family									Average amount paid per child								
	Third quarter 1935–36		Fourth quarter 1935–36			First quarter 1936–37			Second quarter 1936–37, October	Third quarter 1935–36		Fourth quarter 1935–36			First quarter 1936–37			Second quarter 1936–37, October
	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September		February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	
Average for all States reporting [2]	$22.69	$23.88	$23.49	$22.71	$23.37	$23.66	$26.83	$27.82	$26.46	$8.78	$9.37	$9.44	$9.18	$9.29	$9.38	$10.30	$10.68	$10.35
Average for 8 States making payments each month	23.35	23.56	24.15	24.11	25.55	25.00	25.34	26.40	27.25	9.10	9.25	9.43	9.42	9.95	9.73	9.87	10.24	10.57
1. Alabama	11.13	5.42	8.61	8.76	8.86	9.28	9.35	10.38	11.08	3.95	1.95	3.06	3.03	3.12	3.24	3.24	3.51	3.76
2. Arizona	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	27.98	28.77	29.64	31.38	29.30	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	8.65	9.23	9.32	10.00	9.32
3. Arkansas	(4)	(4)	6.40	5.92	6.98	7.05	7.06	7.16	10.13	(4)	(4)	2.27	2.10	2.46	2.49	2.49	2.55	3.64
4. California	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	31.69	28.38	31.40	31.82	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	13.52	12.13	13.48	13.62
5. Colorado	(4)	(4)	25.65	25.29	26.87	28.72	30.05	30.95	31.03	(4)	(4)	8.48	9.33	9.79	10.65	11.09	11.49	11.53
6. Delaware	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	28.61	29.31	29.45	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	11.80	12.04	12.06
7. District of Columbia	32.55	35.43	36.55	36.32	37.50	28.74	36.11	43.31	45.40	12.99	13.57	13.79	13.65	13.69	10.66	13.47	15.74	16.49
8. Idaho	26.23	25.22	25.67	25.50	25.94	26.01	26.19	26.25	26.26	9.62	9.50	9.86	10.22	10.11	10.10	10.08	10.07	10.06
9. Indiana	(4)	(4)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	32.14	32.53	31.07	(4)	(4)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	11.08	11.19	11.09
10. Louisiana	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	[5] 21.21	[5] 21.41	[5] 22.40	[5] 23.29	[5] 23.67	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	[5] 7.06	[5] 6.98	[5] 7.28	[5] 7.65	[5] 7.79
11. Maine	34.02	34.38	35.12	35.43	35.69	35.54	35.61	35.80	36.05	12.62	12.63	12.76	12.81	12.78	12.82	13.02	13.15	13.22
12. Maryland	26.56	26.24	25.68	24.59	29.50	29.78	29.24	30.04	30.37	9.32	9.47	9.27	8.91	10.46	10.60	10.38	10.64	10.72
13. Massachusetts	(4)	(4)	56.21	55.71	59.88	56.41	56.03	53.35	[6] 54.33	(4)	(4)	20.30	20.07	21.48	16.13	16.20	15.39	[6] 15.50
14. Michigan	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	[6] 23.85	[6] 23.85	[7] 24.15	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	[6] 10.33	[6] 10.33	[7] 10.34
15. Mississippi	8.90	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	3.04	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
16. Nebraska	(3)	(3)	15.54	19.28	23.23	22.05	22.67	[9] 24.07	[9] 24.53	(3)	(3)	5.77	7.54	9.20	8.80	9.04	[9] 9.62	[9] 9.80
17. New Hampshire	34.18	34.26	34.45	35.05	34.92	34.83	34.59	35.15	35.83	11.51	11.67	11.84	12.04	12.12	12.20	12.32	12.55	12.52
18. New Jersey	(4)	(4)	26.38	26.44	26.56	26.44	26.79	26.78	[7] 26.92	(4)	(4)	11.49	11.54	11.61	11.61	11.70	11.72	[7] 11.77
19. New Mexico	(4)	(4)	(3)	(3)	29.28	29.79	17.18	29.09	29.74	(4)	(4)	(3)	(3)	8.44	9.04	5.32	10.37	10.60
20. Ohio	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	[5] 19.87	[5] 21.01	[5] 24.67	24.54	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	[5] 8.33	[5] 8.83	[5] 10.56	10.22
21. Oklahoma	(4)	(4)	7.46	8.02	8.84	8.87	(10)	(10)	4.77	(4)	(4)	3.25	3.51	3.90	3.93	(10)	(10)	2.00
22. Pennsylvania	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	[6] 30.00	[6] 30.00	34.98	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	[6] 10.00	[6] 10.00	13.47
23. Utah	(4)	28.96	29.28	29.07	29.07	28.87	29.02	31.34	31.93	(4)	11.05	11.41	11.28	11.13	11.16	11.07	11.87	12.13
24. Vermont	(4)	17.39	17.55	17.42	17.30	17.14	17.36	25.38	17.15	(4)	7.91	7.97	7.88	7.81	7.69	7.92	11.63	7.89

25. Washington	19.55	21.08	22.70	25.11	26.62	26.98	27.47	27.89	28.19	9.11	9.70	10.33	11.48	12.05	12.21	12.35	12.47	12.58
26. Wisconsin	28.84	28.96	29.34	28.06	28.21	28.43	28.70	28.98	30.58	12.38	12.31	12.51	11.96	12.02	12.12	12.25	12.40	13.11
27. Wyoming	[3]	30.18	29.30	28.46	28.99	28.67	29.20	29.19	29.20	[3]	11.38	11.48	11.44	11.58	11.62	11.87	11.63	11.65

[1] Amount paid to recipients from Federal, State, and local funds, administrative expenses excluded.
[2] Includes estimates for Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.
[3] Federal funds available; but no payments made for direct assistance for this month.
[4] Not administering aid to dependent children under an approved plan this month.
[5] Estimated by the State.
[6] Estimated.
[7] Preliminary figures subject to revision.
[8] Federal funds available for February only; legislation expired.
[9] Preliminary figures to be revised to include retroactive grants.
[10] Federal funds available from Apr. 1 through July 31; temporarily discontinued Aug. 1, 1936. (Revised plan approved, and Federal funds made available from Oct. 1, 1936.)

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TABLE 33.—*Applications for aid to dependent children during the period Feb. 1 through June 30, 1936, in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to Nov. 25, 1936) P. A. S. table 202.1*

States	Pending [2]		Number of applications for aid to dependent children during the period Feb. 1 through June 30, 1936 [1]										Pending June 30, 1936	
			Received		Total		Disposed of during the period							
							Total		Granted		Other disposition			
	Families	Children under 16	Families	Children under 16	Families	Children under 16	Families	Children under 16	Families	Children under 16	Families	Children under 16	Families	Children under 16
Total for 17 States reporting completely	2,415	6,995	52,402	130,049	54,817	137,044	48,985	121,559	43,801	108,301	5,184	13,258	5,832	15,485
1. Alabama	833	2,525	4,797	13,510	5,630	16,035	4,148	12,018	2,321	6,811	1,827	5,207	1,482	4,017
2. Arizona	0	0	465	1,505	465	1,505	465	1,505	465	1,505	0	0	0	0
3. Arkansas	271	959	2,114	6,146	2,385	7,105	1,966	5,757	1,746	5,104	220	653	419	1,348
4. Colorado	58	136	950	2,655	1,008	2,791	499	1,362	363	1,003	136	359	509	1,429
5. District of Columbia	40	127	2,082	5,263	2,122	5,390	2,081	5,224	2,054	5,144	27	80	41	166
6. Idaho	0	0	2,208	5,398	2,208	5,398	2,128	5,218	1,750	4,372	378	846	80	180
7. Indiana [3]	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
8. Louisiana [3]	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
9. Maine	543	1,691	323	1,058	866	2,749	478	1,534	301	1,004	177	530	388	1,215
10. Maryland	30	75	6,368	17,723	6,398	17,798	5,771	16,187	5,445	15,341	326	846	627	1,611
11. Massachusetts [3]	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
12. Mississippi [4]	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
13. Nebraska	0	0	2,977	7,435	2,977	7,435	2,183	5,399	1,854	4,683	329	716	794	2,036
14. New Hampshire	108	301	100	252	208	553	148	388	80	258	68	130	60	165
15. New Jersey [3]	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
16. New Mexico	0	0	237	658	237	658	52	158	32	111	20	47	185	500
17. Oklahoma	0	0	18,027	41,296	18,027	41,296	17,855	40,895	17,485	39,862	370	1,033	172	401
18. Utah	0	0	2,664	6,673	2,664	6,673	2,557	6,428	2,248	5,767	309	661	107	245
19. Vermont	50	143	41	106	91	249	69	188	52	125	17	63	22	61
20. Washington	0	0	5,784	12,719	5,784	12,719	5,533	12,185	5,250	11,475	283	710	251	534
21. Wisconsin	482	1,038	2,684	6,223	3,166	7,261	2,503	5,743	1,836	4,431	667	1,312	663	1,518
22. Wyoming [5]	0	0	581	1,429	581	1,429	549	1,370	519	1,305	30	65	32	59

[1] Figures for each State are limited to those months during which the approved plan was effective.
[2] Number of applications pending on the first of the month in which the approved plan became effective.
[3] Complete reports not yet received by the Social Security Board.
[4] Plan effective for February only; approval withdrawn Mar. 1, 1936.
[5] Figures do not represent a complete count of applications for the State, including only those applications received in the State department, and excluding those received in the county offices.

TABLE 34.—*Applications for aid to dependent children during the period July 1 through Sept. 30, 1936, in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and administering Federal funds (data reported by State agencies, corrected to Nov. 25, 1936) P. A. S. table 202.1*

States	Number of applications for aid to dependent children during the period July 1 to Sept. 30, 1936 [1]													
	Pending [2]		Received		Total		Disposed of during the period						Pending Sept. 30, 1936	
							Total		Granted		Other disposition			
	Families	Children under 16	Families	Children under 16	Families	Children under 16	Families	Children under 16	Families	Children under 16	Families	Children under 16	Families	Children under 16
Total for 18 States reporting completely	7,750	19,692	25,451	60,983	33,201	80,675	18,391	46,316	12,219	32,070	6,172	14,246	[3] 14,810	[3] 34,359
1. Alabama	1,482	4,017	2,627	7,463	4,109	11,480	2,760	7,940	1,568	4,739	1,192	3,201	1,349	3,540
2. Arizona	0	0	470	1,439	470	1,439	403	1,214	314	952	89	262	67	225
3. Arkansas	419	1,348	1,680	4,504	2,099	5,852	1,600	4,336	1,330	3,646	270	690	499	1,516
4. California [4]	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
5. Colorado	509	1,429	1,263	3,289	1,772	4,718	1,377	3,744	1,065	2,868	312	876	395	974
6. Delaware [5]	221	508	37	114	258	622	89	233	43	129	46	104	169	389
7. District of Columbia	41	166	297	774	338	940	285	759	274	735	11	24	53	181
8. Idaho	80	180	387	916	467	1,096	420	1,008	298	759	122	249	47	88
9. Indiana [4]	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
10. Louisiana [4]	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
11. Maine	388	1,215	167	501	555	1,716	174	549	96	297	78	252	381	1,167
12. Maryland	627	1,611	1,819	4,513	2,446	6,124	2,115	5,220	714	2,063	1,401	3,157	331	904
13. Massachusetts [4]	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
14. Michigan [6]	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
15. Nebraska	794	2,036	1,252	2,791	2,046	4,827	1,225	2,997	1,002	2,446	223	551	821	1,830
16. New Hampshire	60	165	33	89	93	254	49	128	26	68	23	60	44	126
17. New Jersey	1,729	3,758	1,072	2,535	2,801	6,293	754	1,796	541	1,373	213	423	2,047	4,497
18. New Mexico	185	500	801	2,357	986	2,857	807	2,229	662	1,838	145	391	179	628
19. Ohio [4]	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
20. Oklahoma [7]	172	401	10,544	22,858	10,716	23,259	3,303	7,212	1,956	4,687	1,347	2,525	7,413	16,047
21. Pennsylvania [8]	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
22. Utah	107	245	299	741	406	986	317	752	224	584	93	168	89	234
23. Vermont	22	61	62	131	84	192	60	137	44	93	16	44	24	55
24. Washington	251	534	1,451	3,312	1,702	3,846	1,431	3,231	1,258	2,878	173	353	271	615
25. Wisconsin	663	1,518	1,190	2,656	1,853	4,174	1,222	2,831	804	1,915	418	916	631	1,343
26. Wyoming [4]	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)

[1] Figures for each State are limited to those months for which Federal funds were available.
[2] Number of applications pending on the first of the first month for which Federal funds were available.
[3] In addition the following States reported applications pending Sept. 30: California, 828 families, 2,001 children; Louisiana (estimated) 1,081 families, 2,731 children, and Wyoming 73 families, 651 children, making a total of 16,792 families, 39,242 children for 21 States. These States omitted from this table since other items are incomplete.
[4] Complete reports not yet received by the Social Security Board.
[5] First Federal funds available Aug. 1, 1936.
[6] First Federal funds available Aug. 27, 1936.
[7] Federal funds available through July 31 only, applications received during August and September are included in this table because Federal funds under revised plan became available Oct. 1, 1936.
[8] First Federal funds available Aug. 7, 1936.

APPENDIX VI

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

GENERAL

A Brief Explanation of the Social Security Act. Informational Service Circular No. 1. November 1936. 15 pp.

Social Security—What and Why? Informational Service Circular No. 7. August 1936. 18 pp.

Text of radio broadcast by the directors of the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, the Bureau of Public Assistance, the Bureau of Federal Old-Age Benefits, and the Informational Service.

The Social Security Act; Who Gets the Benefits? Informational Service Circular No. 10. November 1936. 4 pp. Illustrated.

Summary of Provisions of the Social Security Act Relating to Federal Grants to States for Public-Welfare Purposes. 1936. 1 p.

Index to Social Security Act. 1936. 3 pp.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Public Assistance Under the Social Security Act for the Needy Aged, the Needy Blind, and Dependent Children. Informational Service Circular No. 8. November 1936. 16 pp.

A pamphlet giving a simple explanation of the program for Federal-State aid to the needy aged, the needy blind, and dependent children.

Federal-State Cooperation for Social Security; Status of Public-Assistance Legislation in the States as of November 20, 1936. 5 pp., including 3 maps.

OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE

Characteristics of State Plans for Old-Age Assistance Approved by the Federal Social Security Board as of November 2, 1936. 11 double pp.

Tabular analysis prepared by the Bureau of Public Assistance showing, by States, eligibility requirements, amount of assistance, administration, sources of funds, and provisions of operation of every approved old-age assistance plan.

Federal Grants to States for Old-Age Assistance. 1936. 1 p.

A digest of the procedure for Federal grants to States for old-age assistance.

Explanation of Provisions of the Social Security Act Relating to Old-Age Assistance. 1936. 1 p.

AID TO THE BLIND

Characteristics of State Plans for Aid to the Blind Approved by the Federal Social Security Board as of November 2, 1936. 7 double pp.

Tabular analysis prepared by the Bureau of Public Assistance showing, by States, eligibility requirements, amount of assistance, administration, sources of funds, and provisions of operation of approved plans for aid to the blind.

Federal Grants to States for Aid to the Blind. 1936. 1 p.

A digest of the procedure for Federal grants to States for aid to the blind.

Explanation of the Provisions of the Social Security Act Relating to Aid to the Blind. 1936. 1 p.

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Characteristics of State Plans for Aid to Dependent Children Approved by the Federal Social Security Board as of November 2, 1936. 7 double pp.

Tabular analysis prepared by the Bureau of Public Assistance showing, by States, eligibility requirements, amount of assistance, administration, sources of funds, and provisions of operation of approved plans for aid to dependent children.

Aid to Dependent Children Under the Social Security Act. Informational Service Circular No. 6. November 1936. 15 pp.

A pamphlet giving a simple explanation of the program for Federal-State cooperation in aiding dependent children in their own homes.

Federal Grants to States for Aid to Dependent Children (Mothers' Aid). 1936. 1 p.

A digest of the procedure for Federal grants to States for aid to dependent children.

Explanation of the Provisions of the Social Security Act Relating to Aid to Dependent Children. 1936. 1 p.

A brief digest of the provisions of the act dealing with aid to dependent children.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Analysis of State Unemployment Compensation Laws as of November 15, 1936. Unemployment Compensation Circular No. 2. December 1936. 13 pp.

Tables showing, by States, important features of individual State unemployment compensation laws.

What You Should Know About Unemployment Compensation. Some Questions and Answers Concerning the Unemployment Compensation Provisions of the Social Security Act and State Unemployment Compensation Laws. Informational Service Circular No. 2. November 1936. i, 36 pp.

The Federal-State Program for Unemployment Compensation. Informational Service Circular No. 5. November 1936. 15 pp.

A summary of the unemployment compensation provisions of the Social Security Act and a discussion of various phases of unemployment compensation, including the major issues in State legislation.

Draft Bills for State Unemployment Compensation of Pooled Fund and Employer Reserve Account Types. September 1936. ix, 150 pp.

Preface says: "These drafts are merely suggestive and are intended to present some of the various alternatives that may be considered in the drafting of State unemployment compensation acts. Therefore, they cannot properly be termed 'model' bills or even 'recommended' bills."

Actuarial Factors in State Unemployment Compensation Plans. January 1936. 15 pp.

A compilation of factual data, based upon standards of the suggested unemployment compensation bills, prepared as an aid to the States in drafting unemployment compensation legislation.

Summary of Provisions of the Federal Social Security Act Relating to Unemployment Compensation. 1936. 1 p.

FEDERAL OLD-AGE BENEFITS

Federal Old-Age Benefits. Some Questions and Answers Concerning the Old-Age Benefits Provisions of the Social Security Act. Informational Service Circular No. 3. November 1936. i, 18 pp.

A pamphlet consisting of 75 frequently recurring questions concerning Federal old-age benefits answered by the Bureau of Federal Old-Age Benefits of the Social Security Board.

Federal Old-Age Benefits Established by the Social Security Act. Informational Service Circular No. 4. November 1936. 19 pp.

A pamphlet explaining the old-age benefits provisions of the Social Security Act, including the text of these provsions.

Security in Your Old Age. Informational Service Circular No. 9. November 1936. 4 pp. (fold.)

A leaflet addressed to employees of industrial and business establishments, explaining the Federal old-age benefits of the Social Security Act.

Summary of Provisions of the Federal Social Security Act Relating to Federal Old-Age Benefits. 1936. 1 p.

STATISTICAL REPORTS

(Prepared by the Bureau of Research and Statistics of the Social Security Board)

Public Assistance: Monthly Statistics for the United States. Began publication February 1936. 4 pp.

Tables and charts on public-assistance statistics as reported by States.

Public Assistance: Quarterly Review of Statistics for the United States. Began publication March 1936. About 25 pp.

A quarterly review of the monthly bulletin with analysis of plans and reports submitted by States. The quarterly review also summarizes changes in different types of public and private relief in selected urban areas.

Supplement to Quarterly Review of Public Assistance Statistics for the United States. Began publication March 1936. About 16 pp.

Quarterly public-assistance statistics by States and counties.

Changes During [Month] in Different Types of Public and Private Relief in Urban Areas. About 10 pp.

Monthly statistics, in table and chart form, on public and private relief expenditures in selected urban areas. Responsibility for publication of this bulletin, first published in January 1932 by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, was transferred July 1, 1936, to the Social Security Board.

PUBLICATIONS OBTAINABLE FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

Social Security Act. 1935. 32 pp. (Public, No. 271, 74th Cong.)

U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue: *Regulations 90 Relating to the Excise Tax on Employers Under Title IX of the Social Security Act.* 1936. 66 pp.

U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue: *Regulations 91 Relating to the Employees' Tax and the Employers' Tax Under Title VIII of the Social Security Act.* Appendix contains: Treasury Decision 4704; Identification of Taxpayers Under Title VIII of the Social Security Act.—Assignment of Identification Numbers to Employers and Account Numbers to Employees. 1936. 54 pp.

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INFORMATION

Information concerning the several sections of the Social Security Act may be obtained from the following Government agencies:

Old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind; unemployment compensation; old-age benefits; titles I, II, III, IV, VII, IX, X, of the Social Security Act—INFORMATIONAL SERVICE, SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Maternal and child-health services, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services; title V of the Social Security Act—CHILDREN'S BUREAU, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Public-health work; title VI of the Social Security Act—BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Vocational rehabilitation; title V, part 4, of the Social Security Act—OFFICE OF EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

All taxes levied under the Social Security Act; titles VIII and IX—BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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